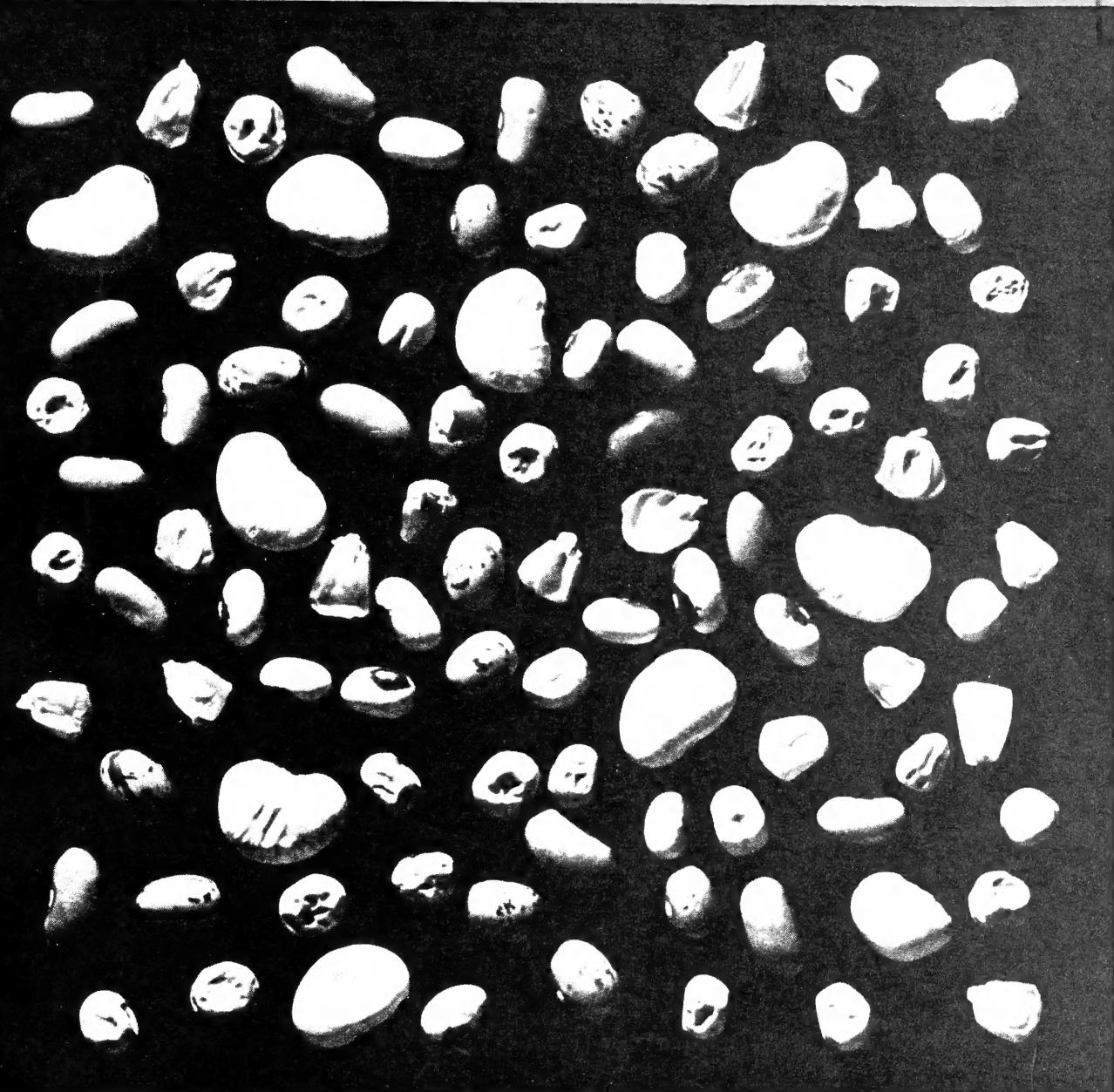


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DEPENDABLE SEEDS for 1941



PLANT
HART'S
SEEDS
©

THE CHAS. C. HART SEED COMPANY

WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

NEWPORT, MAINE



OUR GANG AT WETHERSFIELD



PART OF OUR PLANT AT WETHERSFIELD

Dear Friends:

Once more the world is at war. Our national sympathies *must be* and *are* on the side which we consider right. Yet we cannot believe that war—other than for defense of our own shores and our own liberties—is justified. We seek no war and we invite no war. We arm for defense only and want no part of foreign disputes. But, we cannot be oblivious of the world in flames nor can we feel that we will be unaffected!

For we know that we *will* be affected regardless of the outcome. We know that our whole economic life will be disjointed in a world, sick and suffering, struggling to find its way back to a bare existence, when peace is finally signed.

Our keynote must be production—whether in the factory, on the farm, or in the home. If we *must* face a world with a lower living standard, we *must* produce more that our own scale of living may be not lowered.

This is not a sales talk for seeds. It is cold logic. The nearer we approach self-sufficiency on the farm, in the home or in the nation, the nearer we are to security.

In World War I the nation called for more and more food production. Then we *had* to feed Europe—today we *cannot*, but when hostilities cease we *will* feed Europe and feed the world because the great heart of this country will not allow millions of the innocent victims of war to starve. Your production of your own essential requirements will release foodstuffs for someone more needy than you. This time the slogan is not “it’s patriotic to plant a garden” but “it’s humane to plant a garden.”

Our seeds have had an enviable record for quality since 1892. We have jealously guarded that record and we intend to maintain it. We solicit your orders, confident that we can please you.

May your year be happy and prosperous,

THE CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

NEWPORT, MAINE

Growers, Importers and Dealers in
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

Members: American, Southern, New England and Connecticut Trade Associations



OUR GANG AT NEWPORT



OUR PLANT AT NEWPORT



Frank S. Hart



Everett H. Hart



William G. Hart



Frederick C. Hart



A FIELD OF BEANS



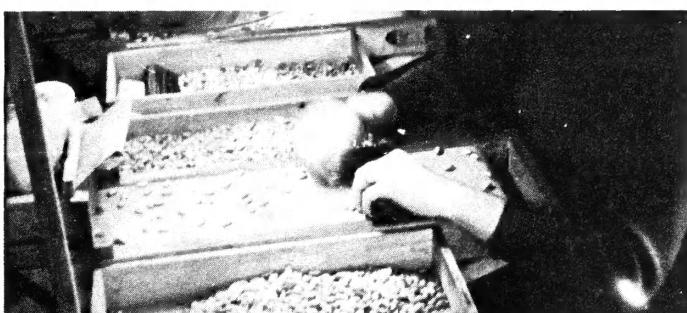
"WES" HART — FARM MANAGER IN A FIELD OF PEAS

WHERE OUR SEEDS ARE BORN

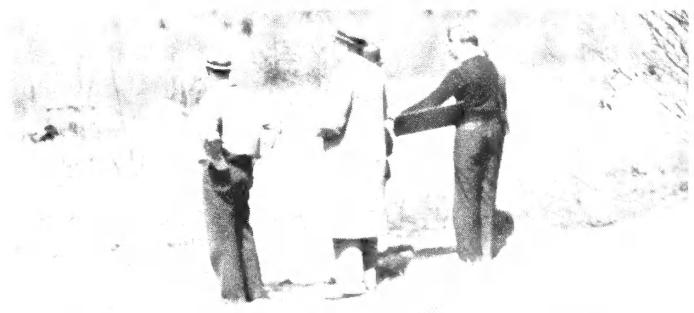
We own and operate in Maine three farms with a total acreage of 560 acres and in addition contract with farmers to produce some 1700 acres of seed crops for us. We grow every item which can be produced successfully in this latitude and which we use in sufficient quantities to justify production. The rigorous climate of New England and, particularly in Maine, the freedom from insect pests, bacterial wilt and fungous diseases insures you hardy, adaptable seeds, healthy and pure and free from the taint of disease.

Our own complete control of our stocks from start to finish is your assurance that they will produce what we claim they will. We thoroughly "rogue" our fields, that is, remove all off-type plants so that these will not reproduce and spoil the perfect uniformity of the product. Modern recleaning machinery including triple-screening and separation by specific gravity removes all under-developed seeds and those of weak vitality and low germinating power and as a final check-up each lot of seeds goes through the personal inspection of hand-picking for the removal of discolored and foreign seeds, which the most ingenious machinery will not accomplish.

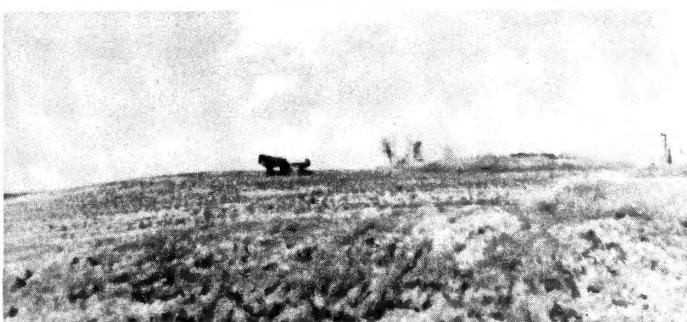
It is not possible for you to obtain seeds of purer parentage or of higher germinating power.



HANDPICKING BEANS



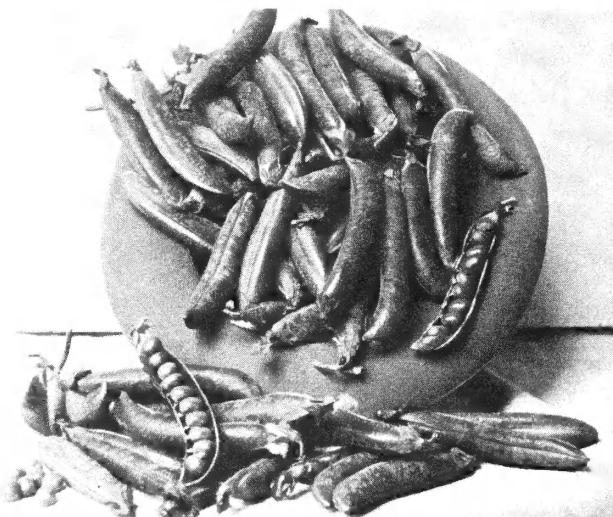
THE HART FAMILY PLANNING THE FARM



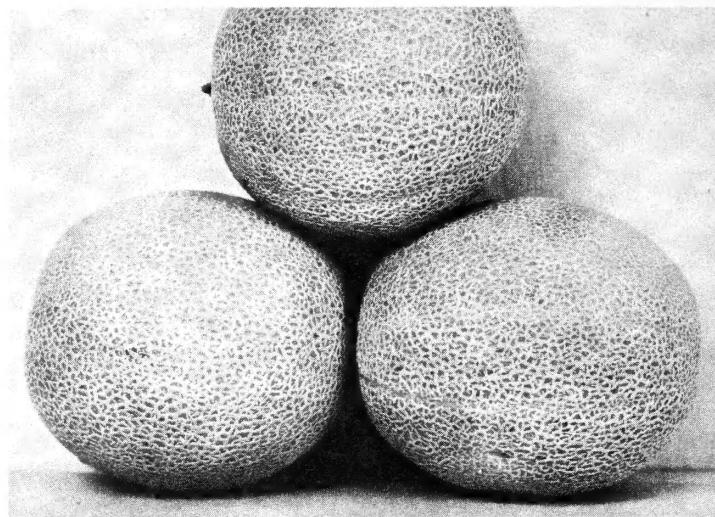
HIGH ON A HILL TOP



ROGUEING SPINACH



PEAS — NEW DEAL



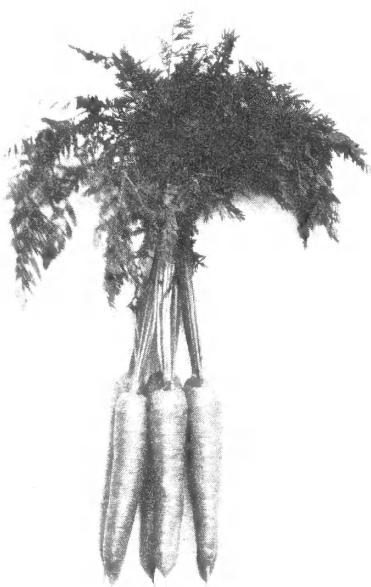
MELON — HONEY ROCK

In past years American seed houses have imported a tremendous quantity of seeds from various European countries, notably England, France, Holland, Denmark and Italy. Many grass seeds have come to us from Poland, Hungary and Jugoslavia. Now, of course these sources of supply are out of the question and when normal trading will be resumed is anybody's guess. In addition to the situation this creates England is drawing very heavily on this country for many seeds which are in short supply even for the domestic market.

The result is to create a decided shortage of seeds for 1941 planting even with a normal demand and we anticipate a much larger sale to new home gardeners, canners and market growers. We realize that every year we urge our customers to order early but this year it is imperative that you secure particular varieties at as early a date as possible. For instance, we have in stock exactly 40% of the Nantes Carrot we ordinarily sell. Other seed houses are in the same position and we know that this stock will be absolutely off the market, before the planting season has really started. Please—accept our advice and cover your requirements early. It hurts us to write you that we cannot supply the seeds you want and we will not substitute other varieties without your permission.

You will note that we have completely changed our catalog this season. We have often wondered how any customer could read a seed catalog and make his selections with any feeling of confidence that his choice had been wise. Either fantastic descriptions and glowing terms or over-technical language have been just as confusing for us as for you.

It occurred to us that most gardeners either know what variety they want or are open to suggestion on new varieties and so glorified and fanciful descriptions are wasted on them and novices at gardening are confused in reading over a seed book. So we resolved to try and write a conversational sort of vegetable and flower description with no pretense of complete authority but with the idea of showing you what kind of good things to eat you could grow yourself. Possibly we may be able to introduce you to many new kinds of vegetables you have never heard of before. On the inside back cover is a handy and informative vegetable chart which you might tear off and nail up in your barn or shed for future reference.



CARROT — IMPERATOR

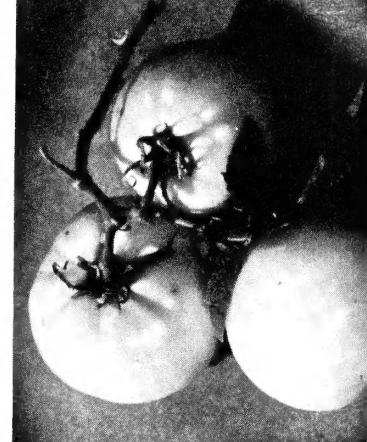


BEET — PERFECTED DETROIT

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES

We specialize in and recommend the following strains. This does not mean that the other strains we handle are not the equal of anything you might secure elsewhere but that these are really superior stocks. We believe they deserve a place in your garden.

CELERY — GOLDEN PLUME



TOMATO — MINNGOLD

BEET	Hart's Early Wonder Perfected Detroit	CORN	Spancross Marcross Carmelcross Golden Cross Early Pearl Golden Early Market Golden Bantam	ONION	Utah Sweet Spanish Yellow Valencia Early Yellow Globe
BEANS	Plentiful Streamliner French Horticultural Fordhook Bush Lima	ENDIVE	Deep Heart Fringed Prizewinner	PEPPER	Windsor A Rocky Ford California Wonder
CABBAGE	Super Golden Acre Savoy Chieftain Penn. State Ball Head	EGG PLANT	New Hampshire Hybrid	RADISH	Comet Billiard Ball
CAULIFLOWER	Super Snowball	LETTUCE	New York #12 New York #515 Imperial #44 Imperial #847	SPINACH	Special Summer Savoy Blight Resistant Savoy Long Standing Savoy
CELERY	Supreme Golden Super Plume	MUSKMELON	Pride of Wisconsin Imperial Delicious	SQUASH	Special Blue Hubbard Connecticut Straightneck Early Prolific Straightneck
CARROT	Hutchinson Scarlet Nantes Streamliner	PEAS	Giant Hamper Rogers Early Gilbo New Deal Early World's Record	TOMATO	Extra Marglobe Rutgers Certified Penn State
CUCUMBER	Straight 8 A. & C.			TURNIP	Reselected Red Top Globe Canadian Gem



LOOK FOR THESE ATTRACTIVE SEED DISPLAYS AT YOUR LOCAL STORE

Over 6000 of the better retail dealers along the Atlantic Seaboard handle our package seeds. The quality and purity of the seeds we send them is fully as high as those you would obtain direct from us. Your local dealer stands ready to serve you at all times and he deserves your trade and patronage. But—be sure you specify HART'S SEEDS — FOR BETTER GARDENS.

WHAT TO GROW IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Everybody who has a garden ought to have an ASPARAGUS bed. Nothing tastes finer right from the garden than fresh ASPARAGUS. You can either grow your own roots from seed or buy the roots already grown. (It takes a year longer if you grow your own.) The trouble is that most people hate to wait two years after setting out the roots before they can cut ASPARAGUS. Don't put it off any longer—start a bed this year.

ARTICHOKEs are kind of hard to grow but if you can get them they're good eating and quite unusual. They make a big head of thick scales and you boil them and eat the inner tips of the scales. Delicious.

All kinds of BEANS are good to eat but everybody seems to have a different preference. Snap Beans are the kind where you eat pods and all when they are young. The dwarf varieties are best and we have both green and yellow pods in this class. (The yellow pods are called Wax.) BOUNTIFUL is the most popular flat-podded GREEN BEAN, but two new varieties—STREAMLINER and PLENTIFUL—are getting more calls all the time, probably because they both yield so much more and are so tasty. LANDRETH'S STRINGLESS is the best round-pod for home gardens because its flavor is so good, but market gardeners like TENDERGREEN and ASGROW STRINGLESS VALENTINE because they are longer and yield more. The ASGROW is sort of semi-flat.

We think PENCIL POD is the best ROUND YELLOW OR WAX BEAN but some people like ROUND POD KIDNEY which is better for canning. It's all a matter of opinion. However, TOP NOTCH is the best flat pod for home gardens and SURE CROP OR BOUNTIFUL WAX is the best for market gardens. UNRIVALLED is semi-flat and is a very fine quality Bean when it is young and tender.

SHELL BEANS are dandy for succotash or eating like Limas. FRENCH HORTICULTURALS make very long pods which when ripe are colored yellow and striped with red—very attractive. DWARF HORTICULTURAL OR CRANBERRY make shorter pods which are green, striped with red, while LOWS CHAMPION and VERMONT CRANBERRY are all green. They are both wonderful eating though. FAVAS are great big Beans, sometimes called WINDSOR or HORSE BEANS and have a different kind of a taste. Try some—maybe you'll like them a lot.

Nothing tastes any better than LIMA BEANS right from the garden. BURPEES IMPROVED BUSH makes big flat Beans like the Pole Limas, and FORDHOOKS are thick and fat and mealy. You get more Beans with Pole varieties but of course it's more work to get Poles. GIANT PODDED is the biggest Pole Bean but KING OF THE GARDENS are earlier.

Other Pole Beans are KENTUCKY WONDER GREEN POD and WAX POD which make big, long, fleshy, tasty pods; KING HORTICULTURAL—a shell Bean that grows nearly a foot long and WHITE DUTCH RUNNERS and SCARLET RUNNERS which make big Beans like limas and have an attractive blossom, too.

FIELD BEANS are for winter use when dried and are dandy baked or boiled. If you have the room, try a few.

CULTURE

ASPARAGUS seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. When roots are 1 year old transplant to their permanent location in rows 3 feet apart with root crowns 1 foot apart in trenches about 8 inches deep. Manure heavily.

ARTICHOKE needs well drained, rich soil and must have winter protection. The seed should be sown early indoors and transplanted when frost danger is over. This is a biennial and will not bear until the second year.

BEANS should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. A well drained sandy loam is best suited and seeds should be sown in rows 18 inches apart 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows and about 2 inches deep. Pick when pods are young and tender and they will continue to bear over a longer period. Sowings every two weeks insure a succession of pods. POLE BEANS should be sown a little later than dwarfs.



DETROIT
BEET



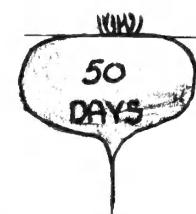
CROSBY'S
BEET



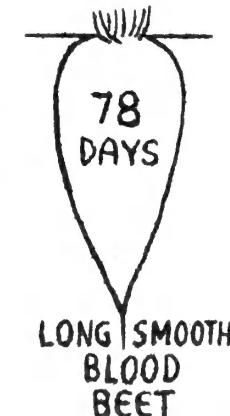
EARLY
WONDER
BEET



EARLY
BLOOD
BEET



EARLY
EGYPTIAN
BEET



LONG SMOOTH
BLOOD
BEET

BEETS may be sown very early in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and about 1 inch deep. Thin to 3 or 4 inches and when Beets are fully developed they may be pulled and stored in cool cellars.

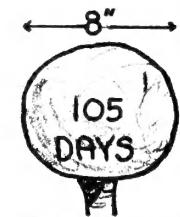
SWISS CHARD is similarly sown.

EARLY CABBAGE should be started indoors or in the hotbed while late Cabbage for winter use is started outdoors in late May or early June.

BROCCOLI requires no special care. For early use sow indoors or in hot beds and set plants at least 1 foot apart. Later sowings may be made outdoors.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS may be sown outdoors in June in rows and later transplanted. When plants begin to mature remove lower leaves to force all nourishment to the sprouts.

CHICORY WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE may be sown not later than June 1st like Parsnip and the roots lifted in the fall, the tops cut off and packed in boxes covered with 6 inches of sand earth, peat moss or sawdust. Water often and keep in a warm place. When sprouts break through the surface they are ready.



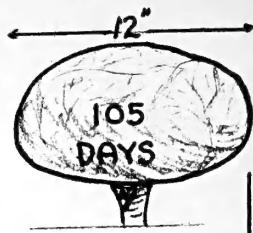
DANISH
BALLHEAD
CABBAGE



COPENHAGEN
MARKET
CABBAGE



GOLDEN
ACRE
CABBAGE



FLAT DUTCH
CABBAGE



JERSEY
WAKEFIELD
CABBAGE



SAVOY
CABBAGE

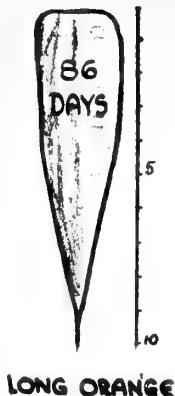
COLLARDS are raised like Cabbage and are used for greens. They are a non-heading Cabbage-like plant.

CAULIFLOWER for early heads should be started indoors in February while the main or fall crops may be sown in June and transplanted in July. Allow ample room for development and fertilize heavily.

CARROTS should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in the spring in rows 12 inches apart. Thin to stand 2 inches apart in the rows. A rich mellow deep soil gives the best roots and frequent deep cultivation ensures best development. June sowings may be made for winter storage.

CELERY for early use should be sown indoors during February or March and for fall use sow seed outdoors as early as the ground can be worked so that plants may be set in July. It requires rich, well-manured soil and plenty of moisture. Soil, boards or celery paper may be used to blanch the stalks.

ENDIVE is sown in the open ground as early as it can be worked and at frequent intervals till July. Blanch by tying the outer leaves together over the center. Sow in drills and thin to about 6 inches.



LONG ORANGE



HUTCHINSON



IMPERATOR



NANTES

CUCUMBERS rank high as a salad vegetable as well as for pickling. They require rich, fertile soil and plantings may be made as late as August for succession. The best pickling varieties are **PERFECTED** and **BOSTON PICKLING**, the former being fairly long and the latter rather chunky. For slicing, Cucumbers may be divided roughly into two classes, the extra long types and the shorter, more symmetrical varieties. The long sorts are **A AND C**, **LONGFELLOW**, **HYBRID WHITE SPINE**, and **LONG GREEN**, all of which are ten to twelve inches long and very slender. They are a deep green color throughout and hold their color well. The shorter varieties which are all green are **STRAIGHT 8** and **BLACK DIAMOND**, while **EARLY FORTUNE**, **IMPROVED WHITE SPINE** and **DAVIS PERFECT** are tinged with white at the blossom end. **GHERKIN** makes the small, spiny fruit so popular for pickles, while **CHINA LONG** grows a curious fruit nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length.

EGG PLANT is fairly easy to grow in the home garden if the plants are started early, and **NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID** is, we feel, most practical. The fruits are somewhat smaller, however, than **NEW YORK SPINELESS** which is better for market gardeners. **LONG PURPLE ITALIAN** makes club shaped fruits.

Another fine vegetable for greens is **KALE** which really is improved in flavor after it is touched by frost. The **DWARF SCOTCH** is densely crumpled and curled while the **DWARF SIBERIAN** has smooth leaves.

One of the most novel of all vegetables is **KOHL RABI** which is a large bulbous growth of the stem above the ground. Its flavor is midway between Turnip and Radish and is very delicious. You may have your choice of White or Purple and they are both equally good.

LEEKS are like a huge rareripe Onion but are milder in flavor. They are quite easily grown and add a rare taste to salads, soups or stews.

Crisp, refreshing **LETTUCE** is one of the stand-bys of the kitchen garden and there is quite a list to choose from. The leaf **LETTUCES** are very quick growing and do not head up. The leaves are very tender, however, and if you sow a little at a time you will have **LETTUCE** available all summer long. The varieties most frequently used are **SIMPSONS EARLY CURLED**, **GRAND RAPIDS** and **PRIZE-HEAD**, the latter two making rather loose heads. **OAK LEAF** is a new variety which is heat resisting and holds its tenderness throughout the summer. In the semi-head **LETTUCE** types we have **CORNELL** No. 43 or **WHITE BOSTON** which is a light green color and **BIG BOSTON** whose leaves are tinged with bronze. **MAY KING** and **SALAMANDER** make large heads of splendid quality and the latter is highly resistant to heat.

The hard-heading varieties are **ICEBERG**, **NEW YORK** No. 12, and No. 515, the latter two being the varieties which are on sale during the winter months as "Iceberg." **IMPERIAL** No. 847 and No. 44 are two other new types with very solid heads and are very popular with market growers. **ROMAINE** makes a long conical head with leaves of a delicious crispness and flavor.



CHANTENAY

Many people like the sharp, pungent flavor of **MUSTARD** greens. The **SOUTHERN GIANT** has large, crumpled leaves of fine flavor. It is quick growing and well worth trying.



KALE may be sown from early spring until late August but is at its best after frost.

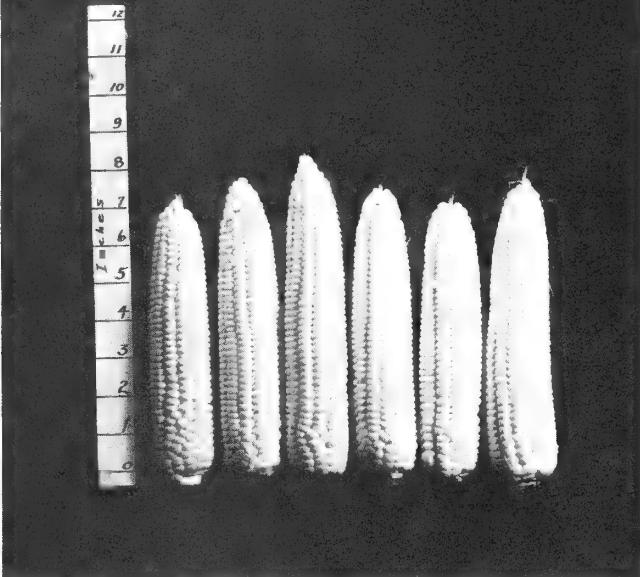
LETTUCE grows quickly in cool seasons of the year and produces best in a rich, moist, cool soil. Make successive sowings until June and again in August and September. Head Lettuces should be thinned or transplanted a distance of about 1 foot apart.

CUCUMBERS may be planted in hills 4 to 5 feet apart as soon as the ground is thoroughly warm and may be sown as late as July. Fertile light well-drained soil is best and well rotted manure in the hills and a side-dressing of commercial fertilizer are very beneficial.

LEEK is sown in rows 12 inches apart and thinned to about 4 to 6 inches. Pull up earth about the roots to blanch well before using.

KOHL RABI is sown in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thinned to about 6 inches in the row. **EGG PLANT** requires rich, sandy, warm soil and must be started indoors in February. Its culture is the same as Peppers.

MUSTARD grows rapidly and should be sown in rows 12 inches apart.



CARMELCROSS



SPANCROSS

SWEET CORN IS THE TRULY AMERICAN

We have always been specialists in SWEET CORN and we believe we can say without fear of contradiction from anyone that New England grown seed produces Corn with a flavor superior to that grown in any other section of the country. Most vegetables can be obtained nearly all the year round so native vegetables, in spite of their superior flavor are not nearly so much of a treat. CORN, however, is different. No canned or frozen CORN can begin to compare with the indescribable flavor of SWEET CORN straight from the garden to the pot and the shorter the time between them the better it is, for nothing loses its taste and sugar content as quickly as Corn.

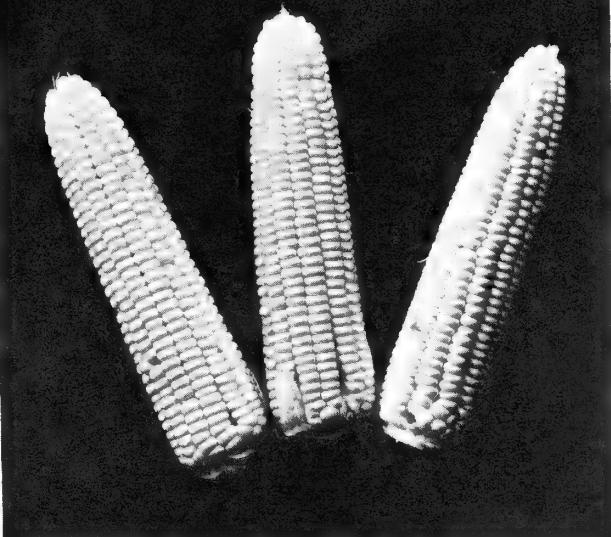
We introduced a new variety of CORN a few years ago which we called EARLY PEARL because of its glistening white kernels. Its success was immediate and everyone who has tried it has been captivated by its tenderness, sweetness and delicious milky flavor. Our customers order it from every state in the union and many foreign countries, and we sell quite a poundage at Christmas time as gifts from people, who want to do their friends a favor. We claim that Early Pearl, is the sweetest CORN in the world and if you don't agree with us we'll mighty cheerfully refund you your money.

Other popular WHITE CORNS are COLUMBIA, which is about the earliest Corn grown. LONG ISLAND BEAUTY which is later but produces an ear as long as your forearm and STOWELLS EVERGREEN, another large late Corn of great sweetness. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has no regular row formation but is very tasty and hence is popular for canning. BLACK MEXICAN has purplish black kernels which are not very attractive looking but the flavor is exceptionally good.

If you only plant but one variety of Corn in your garden outside of EARLY PEARL we would say GOLDEN BANTAM because its big, tender kernels are so sweet and milky but it is a good idea to have something earlier and later. YELLOW SENSATION and GOLDEN EARLY MARKET are the best early varieties for market growers because their large size and deep kernels sell readily but for home use GOLDEN SUNSHINE is only a few days later and has much better table qualities. Two other exceptionally early varieties are SPANISH GOLD and GOLDEN GEM but they are not very large and do not have a very fine flavor.

WHIPPLES YELLOW is slightly later than Bantam but makes a tremendous ear of good flavor and the TEN ROWED or GIANT BANTAM is slightly later but considerably larger than the 8 ROWED or GOLDEN BANTAM. The latest yellow Corn is BANTAM EVERGREEN which has a huge ear very similar to Stowells in the white Corns.

SWEET CORN may be planted after all danger of frost is passed in drills 2 1/2 feet apart spacing the seed 4 to 6 inches apart and later thinning to 12 inches or in hills about 3 feet each way allowing about 4 plants to remain in each hill. For continuous supplies make weekly sowings of the same variety or sow varieties which mature in succession. Corn is a vigorous feeder and should be well fertilized.



MARCROSS



GOLDEN CROSS

VEGETABLE —— FINEST WHEN FRESH

HYBRID CROSSED CORN is the product of crossing two inbred or self-fertilized strains utilizing one strain as the seed parent and one as the pollen parent. The resultant seed crop when planted produces a Corn which from crossing inherits certain characteristics from original strains of both its parents and from the fact that both parents were inbred strains is imparted an increased vigor and uniformity in growth, production, and maturity. This does not mean that any cross is superior because much experimentation and selection must be done in the breeding of inbreds. Do not attempt to save your own seeds as results will not be satisfactory.

When hybrid corn was first introduced commercially in 1932 many inbreds were used for crossing work which had a few desirable but many undesirable qualities. Many crosses offered at that time failed to give complete satisfaction and to some extent gave crossed corn a black eye. The Connecticut Experimental Station has pioneered in the inbreeding of desirable hybrids and in the past few years have presented three crosses SPANCROSS, MARCROSS and CARMELCROSS, which are infinitely superior in their own maturity periods. These, together with GOLDEN CROSS, if planted at the same time, furnish a continuous supply of top-quality SWEET CORN from the very earliest to the season's latest.

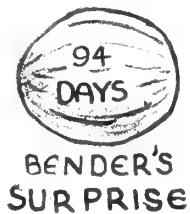
SPANCROSS is very cold-hardy, highly resistant to bacterial wilt and matures about two days earlier than GOLDEN MARKET. The ears are borne two to the stalk, 6 to 7 inches long and are a bright yellow color. This fine early cross received high mention in the All-American trials and is by far the finest extra-early market Corn.

MARCROSS matures a few days later or about the period of GOLDEN MARKET but has larger ears and large broad kernels. It has been thoroughly tried in all sections and has the full approval of thousands of gardeners. Highly recommended for main crop early.

CARMELCROSS is the main crop Corn and in ear size and formation resembles WHIPPLES YELLOW as well as in its maturity. It is superior and has no equal for midseason markets where a large ear with high quality is desired.

GOLDEN CROSS needs no introduction as it has been the standard in HYBRID CORN ever since its introduction. It makes a long slender ear with long tapering kernels of surpassing flavor and tenderness and produces a tremendous crop of ears. It matures about one week later than GOLDEN BANTAM.

PEARLCROSS is a cross on our EARLY PEARL (the sweetest Corn in the world) which doubles the size and yield without sacrificing the deliciously sweet and delightfully tender flavor of that surpassingly fine variety. This is the finest Corn you can set on your table and the greatest advertisement for quality a road stand or market gardener can offer his customers.



Nothing tastes finer than luscious vine-ripened MUSKMELONS just dripping with sweetness. They're easy to grow and take up little room. BENDERS SURPRISE makes huge melons with deep salmon flesh, while DELICIOUS is an earlier and smaller edition. GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN is the earliest melon grown, while HONEY ROCK is the sweetest although somewhat smaller. PRIDE OF WISCONSIN is a new, large sized, early melon which is becoming popular, and HEARTS OF GOLD is a favorite with roadside stands. EMERALD GEM is a small, old time, home garden favorite of nice flavor while OSAGE is larger and later. IMPERIAL is a very heavy yielding netted round melon popular with commercial growers. All of them are good, tasty melons but your selection of varieties depends on whether you grow them to eat right away or to sell.

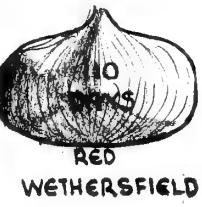
Although most Northerner's believe our season is too short for WATERMELONS, that is anything but true. HARRIS EARLY and WONDERMELON are two rapid growers which succeed almost anywhere. The former is fairly small and round, while the latter is long and slender and of wonderful flavor. Other fine melons are STONE MOUNTAIN whose shell is extremely hard, and ICE CREAM which is very sweet and juicy. COLES EARLY is another fine, early, round variety. The rind of CITRON is always popular for pickles and preserves, although the flesh is not edible.

A useful but little known vegetable in the north is OKRA. It produces large green pods which are sliced in soups or stews and add a delicious taste. PERKINS LONG POD and WHITE VELVET are the two popular varieties.

Nothing lends itself to such a wide variety of culinary use as ONIONS. For slicing, flavoring, boiling, baking, or for soups, no vegetable has as many addicts (or as many enemies) as the humble ONION. For rareripes or early bulbs for boiling, plant the "sets" or small onions which have not been allowed to grow. They are really ONION PLANTS and produce bulbs much earlier than seed.

ONIONS may be classed according to their color—Red, Yellow and White, or by their shape—round or flat. The Red types are: SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE, which is round, and RED WETHERSFIELD—a large flat bulb. The Yellow types include a wide variety from EARLY YELLOW GLOBE, the earliest Onion grown, to YELLOW VALENCIA, which is much later and one of the largest Onions grown, belonging to the Sweet or Spanish types. Other popular yellows are SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE and YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS which are fine winter keepers, and YELLOW PRIZETAKER—a very large globe shape. UTAH SWEET SPANISH and GOLDEN GLOBE are two new varieties and JAPANESE, which has a somewhat brownish skin, are rapidly increasing in popularity. The White Onions include WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN which is a smallish Onion used for pickling or green bunching, while SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE is the standard for winter keeping and WHITE SWEET SPANISH is finest for large, mild Onions.

Everyone is familiar with the CURLEY PARSLEY, popular for garnishing and seasoning. For the home, the compact plants of MOSS CURLED are probably best, but for markets, the vigorous growth and stout stems of PARAMOUNT are preferred. Few people, however, know of the PLAIN PARSLEY which has an even more pronounced flavor and may be dried for winter use, or of the HAMBURG type which makes roots like Parsnip and may also be stored for winter flavoring needs.



OKRA is sown in rows and thinned to 6 to 8 inches.

MUSKMELONS thrive on rich, warm, sandy loam and should be sown in raised hills spaced about 4 feet apart after all danger of frost is passed. Thin to about 3 plants in the hill.

WATERMELONS do best in rich, sandy soils but well drained loam is also suitable. Do not plant until the ground is very warm and space in hills 6 to 8 feet each way thinning to 4 plants to each hill.

ONIONS must be sown very early on fertile well drained soil in rows 1 to 1½ feet apart. Cover seed lightly and thin to about 2 inches. ONION SETS may be planted just as early as the ground can be worked in similar rows.

PARSLEY is very slow to germinate but will grow on any kind of soil. Drill rather thickly as seed germination is fairly low.



FRANK S. HART
WILLIAM G. HART
EVERETT H. HART
FREDERICK C. HART

TELEPHONE ■ TELEGRAPH HARTFORD, CONN.
GROWING STATION, NEWPORT, MAINE

THE CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

Growers, Importers and Dealers in

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

SPECIALISTS & BREEDERS OF HYBRID SWEET CORN, SEED BEANS, PEAS

WETHERSFIELD
CONNECTICUT

MARKET GARDENERS PRICE LIST OF QUALITY SEEDS FOR 1941

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Please use order sheet in the back of the catalog. It will be of great help to us in filling your order quickly and correctly. Be sure to fill in your full name and address. If your order is to come by freight or express please write in your freight or express station if different from your Post Office.

Please keep a copy of your order. Many customers complain they have received goods they have not ordered at all. At any rate, it is always wise to check over your order. If we have made a mistake (we sometimes do) we want to rectify it immediately.

How to send money. Remittances may safely be made by Post Office or Express Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Letter. We will accept stamps for sums less than one dollar. If bills are sent, always register the letter.

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24 Hour Service. All orders are filled the same day as received, except in the case of seasonal goods which will be sent when the weather permits.

Our Guarantee — We guarantee to the full amount of the purchase price:

The purity and quality of all seeds you buy from this catalog. Should failure result from any fault of the seed, you can have your money back.

However, this is the limit of our liability. Seeds are subject to so many climatic and soil conditions over which we have no control that:

We give no warranty, express or implied as to quality, description, productiveness or any other matter of any seed we sell and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

Seeds by Parcel Post

Packages weighing 70 pounds can be sent into the first three zones and 50 pounds may be sent anywhere in the country.

We send Prepaid by Parcel Post all orders for the so-called small seeds. Peas, Beans, Corn, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, etc., are Not Prepaid, and the customer must remit postage for these with the order. We will pay transportation charges, however, on Peas, Beans, Corn and Onion Sets if your total order amounts to \$20.00 or more.

The Parcel Post rates are as follows:

Weight	1st and 2nd zone up to 150 mi.	3rd zone up to 300 mi.	4th zone up to 600 mi.	Weight	1st and 2nd zone up to 150 mi.	3rd zone up to 300 mi.	4th zone up to 600 mi.
1	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	14	\$0.23	\$0.35	\$0.56
2	.10	.11	.14	15	.24	.37	.59
3	.11	.13	.17	16	.25	.39	.63
4	.12	.15	.21	17	.26	.41	.66
5	.13	.17	.24	18	.27	.43	.70
6	.14	.19	.28	19	.28	.45	.73
7	.15	.21	.31	20	.29	.47	.77
8	.16	.23	.35	21	.30	.49	.80
9	.17	.25	.38	22	.32	.51	.84
10	.18	.27	.42	23	.33	.53	.87
11	.19	.29	.45	24	.34	.55	.91
12	.21	.31	.49	25	.35	.57	.94
13	.22	.33	.52				

All packets are 10 cents unless otherwise indicated. Please do not order in fractional quantities unless these are so priced. When ounce prices are 10 cents no packets are offered.

ARTICHOKE

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Green Globe	.25	2.00

ASPARAGUS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Mary Washington	.15	.35	1.00
Roots (1 year old) 50 for 85c; 100 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$12.00 (Not postpaid. Weight per 100-10 lbs.; 1000-70 lbs.)			

BEANS

20c per 1/2 Lb.; 30c per Lb.; 2 Lbs. for 55c

(60 Lbs. Per. Bu.)	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-120 Lbs.

Green

Black Valentine Stringless	.18	.17	.16
Bountiful	.18	.17	.16
Landreths Stringless	.17	.16	.15
Plentiful	.20	.19	.18
Streamliner	.21	.20	.19
Tendergreen	.19	.18	.17

Wax Pods

Davis Kidney	.17	.16	.15
Round Pod Kidney	.20	.19	.18
Pencil Pod Black	.19	.18	.17

	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-120 Lbs.
Sure Crop	.19	.18	.17
Top Notch	.18	.17	.16
Unrivalled	.18	.17	.16

Shell

Dwarf Horticultural	.18	.17	.16
Fava Long Pod	.18	.17	.16
French Horticultural	.21	.20	.19
Lows Champion	.19	.18	.17
Vermont Cranberry	.18	.17	.16

Lima

	1 Lb.	2 Lbs.	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-120 Lbs.
Burpees Improved Bush	.30	.55	.19	.18	.17
Fordhook Bush	.35	.65	.22	.21	.20
King of the Garden	.30	.55	.17	.16	.15
Mammoth Podded Pole	.35	.65	.18	.17	.16

Pole

Kentucky Wonder	.30	.55	.17	.16	.15
Kentucky Wonder Wax	.30	.55	.18	.17	.16
King Horticultural	.35	.65	.20	.19	.18
Scarlet Runners	.35	.65	.19	.18	.17
White Dutch Runners	.30	.55	.19	.18	.17

Field Beans 15c for 1/2 Lb.					
All Kinds	.25	.45	.15	.14	.13

BEETS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	2-10 Lbs. Per Lb.
Crosby's.....	.15	.35	1.00	.90
Detroit Dark Red.....	.15	.35	1.10	1.00
Early Blood Turnip.....	.15	.35	1.00	.90
Harts Early Wonder.....	.15	.35	1.00	.90
Perfected Detroit.....	.15	.35	1.10	1.00

SWISS CHARD

Large White Ribbed.....	.15	.35	1.20	1.10
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MANGEL BEETS

Golden Tankard.....	.10	.30	1.10	1.00
Improved White Sugar.....	.10	.30	1.20	1.10
Mammoth Long Red.....	.10	.30	1.10	1.00

BROCCOLI

Di Rapa.....	.25	.90	3.25	3.00
Early Green Calabrese.....	.35	1.25	4.25	4.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	
Cambridge #5 Pkts. 15c.....	.45	.75	2.50	
Long Island Improved.....	.30	.50	1.75	

CABBAGE

(Very short supply)

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	
Copenhagen Market.....	.50	1.75	6.00	
Danish Ball Head.....	.45	1.50	5.00	
Drumhead Savoy.....	.30	1.00	3.50	
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.35	1.25	4.00	
Golden Acre.....	.50	1.75	6.00	
Just Right.....	.60	2.25	8.00	
Moskow Market Pride.....	.90	3.00	10.00	
Penn State Ball Head.....	.45	1.50	5.00	
Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.30	1.00	3.50	
Red Earliest of All.....	.80	2.75	9.00	
Red Rock.....	.40	1.25	4.00	
Savoy Chieftain.....	.45	1.50	5.00	
Super Golden Acre.....	.90	3.00	10.00	
Cornell Early Savoy.....	.90	3.00	10.00	
Cornell Early Danish.....	.80	2.75	9.00	

CHINESE CABBAGE

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	
Chihli.....	.25	.75	2.25
Market Pride.....	.25	.75	2.25

CARDOON

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	
CARDOON	.40	1.50	

CARROT

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	
Chantenay Red Cored.....	.25	.85	3.00	
Danvers Half Long.....	.25	.75	2.50	
Hutchinson.....	.25	.75	2.75	
Imperator.....	.25	.80	2.75	
Improved Long Orange.....	.25	.75	2.50	
Scarlet Nantes.....	.30	1.00	3.25	
Streamliner.....	.30	1.00	3.25	
Supreme Half Long.....	.25	.85	3.00	
Tendersweet.....	.25	.85	3.00	

CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	
American Snowball.....	.20	2.50	4.50	16.00	60.00	
Earliest Snowball.....	.20	2.75	5.00	18.00	65.00	
Super Snowball.....	.20	3.25	6.00	22.00	75.00	

CELERY

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	
Autumn King.....	.50	.90	3.25	12.00	
Celeriac.....	.25	.40	1.25	4.00	
Easy Blanching.....	.25	.45	1.50	5.00	
Giant Pascal.....	.25	.45	1.50	5.00	
Golden Detroit.....	.25	.45	1.50	5.00	
Golden Plume (Wonderful).....	.30	.50	1.75	6.00	
Golden Self Blanching.....	.25	.45	1.50	5.00	
Golden #14.....	.40	.70	2.25	8.00	
Superplume.....	.50	.90	3.25	12.00	
Supreme Golden.....	.40	.75	2.50	9.00	
Utah or Golden Crisp.....	.35	.60	2.00	7.00	

CHICORY (See Endive)

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	
COLLARDS	.15	.25	.75	

CORN

1/2 Lb. 15c; 1 Lb. 25c; 2 Lbs. 45c

	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-100 Lbs.
Early Yellow Sensation.....	.18	.17	.16
Bantam Evergreen.....	.17	.16	.15
Golden Early Market.....	.18	.17	.16
Golden Bantam.....	.17	.16	.15
Golden Gem.....	.18	.17	.16
Golden Sunshine.....	.18	.17	.16
Whipples Yellow.....	.17	.16	.15
Black Mexican.....	.17	.16	.15
Columbia.....	.17	.16	.14
Country Gentleman.....	.16	.15	.14
Long Island Beauty.....	.17	.16	.15
Stowells Evergreen.....	.16	.15	.14

EARLY PEARL 1/2 Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs. 65c; 10 Lbs. 25c

HYBRID CROSSED CORN

	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lbs.	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-100 Lbs.
Carmelcross.....	.20	.35	.65	.32	.31	.30
Golden Cross.....	.20	.35	.65	.30	.29	.28
Marcross.....	.25	.40	.75	.34	.33	.32
Pearlcross.....	.25	.45	.80	.37	.35	.34
Spancross.....	.25	.45	.80	.37	.36	.35

POP CORN

	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lbs.
Black Beauty.....	.15	.25	.45
T N T (Yellow).....	.15	.25	.45
White Rice.....	.15	.25	.45

CORN SALAD

	.30	1.00	3.75
Curled.....	.20	.70	2.50
True Water.....	.60	2.25	

CUCUMBER

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	2-10 Lbs.
A & C.....	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Black Diamond.....	.15	.35	1.15	1.00
Boston Pickling.....	.15	.30	.90	.80
China Long.....	.15	.50	1.85	1.75
Davis Perfect.....	.15	.35	1.15	1.00
Early Fortune.....	.15	.30	.90	.80
Hybrid White Spine.....	.15	.35	1.15	1.10
Improved Long Green.....	.15	.35	1.15	1.00
Improved White Spine.....	.15	.35	1.15	1.00
Longfellow.....	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Perfected Pickling.....	.15	.40	1.50	1.40
Straight 8.....	.15	.40	1.40	1.30

DANDELION

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Arlington Thick Leaf.....	.50	1.75	6.00
Cicoria Catellane.....	.50	1.75	6.00

DILL

	.15	.45	1.50
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EGG PLANT

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Deep Heart Fringed.....	.20	.50	1.75
French (Witloof Chicory).....	.45	1.50	5.00
Full Hearted Escarolle.....	.15	.45	1.50
Green Curled.....	.15	.45	1.50
Prizewinner.....	.25	.85	3.00

ENDIVE

	.40	1.25	4.50
Black Beauty.....	.45	1.50	5.50
New Hampshire Hybrid.....	.40	1.25	4.50

FENNEL

	.25	.75	2.50
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KALE

	.20	.50	1.50
Dwarf Green Curled.....	.15	.35	1.25

KOHL RABI

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LETTUCE

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Big Boston	.15	.40	1.25
Cosberg	.20	.50	1.75
Early Prizehead	.20	.50	1.25
Grand Rapids	.20	.50	1.25
Iceberg	.15	.40	1.25
Imperial #847	.25	.85	3.00
Imperial #44	.25	.75	2.50
May King	.20	.50	1.50
New York #12	.25	.75	2.50
New York #515	.25	.75	2.50
Oak Leaf	.20	.60	1.75
Romaine	.15	.40	1.25
Salamander	.20	.60	2.00
White Boston	.20	.50	1.50

MUSKMELON

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Benders Surprise	.15	.40	1.25
Delicious	.20	.45	1.50
Emerald Gem	.15	.35	1.00
Golden Champlain	.15	.40	1.25
Hearts of Gold	.15	.35	1.00
Honey Rock	.15	.40	1.25
Imperial	.20	.45	1.50
Pride of Wisconsin	.20	.45	1.50
Rocky Ford	.15	.35	1.00

WATERMELON

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Coles Early	.15	.30	.90
Citron	.15	.35	1.00
Harris Early	.15	.30	.90
Ice Cream	.15	.30	.90
Stone Mountain	.15	.35	1.00
Wondermelon	.15	.35	1.00

MUSTARD

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Southern Giant	.10	.30	1.00

OKRA

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Perkins Mammoth	.10	.25	.65
White Velvet	.10	.25	.65

ONION

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Early Yellow Globe	.60	2.00	7.00
Golden Globe	.50	1.75	6.00
Japanese	.45	1.50	5.50
Southport Red Globe	.45	1.50	5.00
Southport White Globe	.65	2.25	8.00
Southport Yellow Globe	.50	1.75	6.00
Utah Sweet Spanish	.65	2.25	8.00
White Portugal	.45	1.50	5.50
White Sweet Spanish	.65	2.25	8.00
Wethersfield Red	.40	1.25	4.00
Yellow Prizetaker	.50	1.75	6.00
Yellow Globe Danvers	.50	1.75	6.00
Yellow Valencia	.60	2.00	7.00

ONION SETS

	1 Lb. (Qt.)	1/4 Lb. (Pk.)	8-32 Lb. (Bu.)
Japanese	.25	.90	3.00
Yellow	.25	.80	2.75
Red	.25	1.00	3.25
White	.25	1.00	3.25

PARSLEY

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Hamburg	.20	.40	1.25
Moss Curled	.20	.45	1.50
Paramount	.20	.50	1.75
Plain Leaf	.20	.40	1.25

PARSNIP

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Ideal Hollow Crown	.20	.45	1.50

PEAS

1/2 Lb. 20c; 1 Lb. 30c; 2 Lbs. 55c

	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-100 Lbs.
Dwarf Alderman	.19	.18	.17
Giant Hamper	.21	.20	.19
Gradus Improved	.19	.18	.17
Hundredfold	.20	.19	.18
Laxtons Progress	.20	.19	.18

	3-10 Lbs.	11-25 Lbs.	26-100 Lbs.
Little Marvel	.20	.19	.18
New Deal	.20	.19	.18
Notts Excelsior	.17	.16	.15
Rogers Early Gilbo	.20	.19	.18
Suttons Excelsior	.18	.17	.16
Tall Telephone	.19	.18	.17
Thomas Laxton	.19	.18	.17
Worlds Record	.19	.18	.17

PEPPER

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Asgrow King	.45	1.50	4.50
California Wonder	.45	1.50	5.00
Harris Early Giant	.45	1.50	4.50
Hot Bull Nose	.35	1.25	4.50
Hot Squash	.35	1.25	4.00
King of the North	.35	1.25	4.00
Large Red Cherry	.50	1.75	6.00
Large Ruby King	.35	1.25	4.00
Long Thick Cayenne	.35	1.25	4.00
Neapolitan	.45	1.50	5.00
Sweet Bull Nose	.30	1.00	3.50
Sweet Squash	.50	1.75	5.00
Windsor A	.35	1.25	4.00
Worldbeater	.35	1.25	4.00

PUMPKIN

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Field	.15	.20	.65
King of the Mammoth	.15	.40	1.25
Large Cheese or Kentucky Field	.15	.40	1.25
Small Sugar or Pie	.15	.20	.75

RADISH

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lbs.	2-10 Lbs.
Billiard Ball	.15	.35	1.10	
Comet	.15	.40	1.25	
Early Scarlet Globe	.15	.30	.90	
French Breakfast	.15	.35	1.00	.80
Giant White Stuttgart	.15	.30	.90	.90
Jewel	.15	.40	1.25	
Round Black Spanish	.15	.30	.90	
White Icicle	.15	.30	.90	.8
White Pearl	.15	.40	1.25	.80
White Strasburg	.15	.30	.90	
White Tipped Scarlet	.15	.30	.90	

SALSIFY

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	2-10 Lb.	.85

SORREL

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	2.50

SPINACH

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1-10 Lbs.	11-100 Lbs.
Blight Resistant Savoy	.15	.25	.95	.80
Gaudry Nobel Giant	.15	.25	.85	.90
King of Denmark	.15	.25	.85	.80
Long Standing Savoy	.15	.25	.90	.80
Old Dominion	.15	.30	.95	.85
New Zealand	.15	.25	.90	.90
Princess Julian	.15	.25	.90	.85
Reselected Savoy	.15	.25	.85	.85
Special Summer Savoy	.15	.25	.90	.80

SQUASH

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Buttercup	.15	.45	1.50
Blue Hubbard Special	.15	.45	1.50
Connecticut Straightneck	.15	.45	1.50
Early Prolific Straightneck	.15	.45	1.50
Giant Summer Crookneck	.15	.35	1.25
Golden Hubbard	.15	.45	1.50
Italian Vegetable Marrow	.15	.35	1.25
Table Queen	.15	.35	1.25
True Hubbard	.15	.35	1.25
Turban or Essex Hybrid	.15	.50	1.75
Warted Hubbard	.15	.35	1.25
White Bush Scallop	.15	.35	1.25

SWEET HERBS FOR FLAVORING

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise	.15	.40
Balm	.25	.90
Basil	.15	1.50
Basilicone	.15	1.50
Borage	.10	.20
Catnip	.15	.70
Caraway	.10	.20

	Pkt.	Oz.
Chervil	.10	.45
Chives	.25	
Coriander	.10	.20
Horehound	.15	.60
Lavender	.20	.75
Marjoram Sweet	.20	.75
Peppermint	.25	
Rosemary	.20	1.50
Rue	.25	
Sage	.20	.75
Spearmint	.25	
Summer Savory	.20	.60
Thyme	.40	1.50
Wormwood	.25	.90

1/4# at 3 times the ounce weight.

TOMATO

	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	2-10 Lbs.
Bonny Best	.35	1.25	4.00
Cardinal	.45	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Champion	.45	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Stone	.45	1.50	5.00
Earliana Special	.45	1.50	5.00
Extra Marglobe	.35	1.25	4.00
Golden Queen	.45	1.50	
Oxheart	.50	1.75	6.00
Ponderosa	.50	1.75	6.00
Pritchard Special	.35	1.25	4.00
Rutgers Certified	.35	1.25	4.00
Red Plum	.45	1.50	
Red Pear	.45	1.50	
Scarlet Dawn	.45	1.50	5.00
Strawberry	.45	1.50	
Yellow Plum	.45	1.50	
Yellow Pear	.45	1.50	

TURNIP

	Oz.-10c		
Early Snowball	.25	.65	.60
Early White Milan	.25	.75	.70
Purple Top Milan	.25	.75	.70
Purple Top Strap Leaf	.25	.60	.55
Reselected Red Top Globe	.25	.70	.65
White Egg	.25	.65	.60
Yellow Globe	.25	.60	.55

RUTA BAGA

	Per Lb.	Bu. Per Lb.	10 Bu. Per Lb.
Canadian Gem	.25	1.50	1.40
Long Island Improved	.25	.80	.75
Macomber	.25	1.50	1.40

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS AND GRASSES

Our prices are based on seed of the highest obtainable purity and germination. Owing to variation in market values these prices are subject to change but we guarantee that they will, at all times, be as low as the market permits.

FORAGE CROPS

	Per Lb.	Bu. Per Lb.	10 Bu. Per Lb.
Golden Millet	.08	.07	.06
Hungarian Millet	.09	.08	.07
Japanese Millet	.08	.07	.06
Rape	.20	.19 (per 10#)	.18 (per 50#)
Sudan Grass	.08	.07 (per 10#)	.06 (per 50#)
Sunflower	.14	.13	.12 (per 50#)

GRAIN SEEDS

	Per Bu.	Bag (2 1/2 Bu.) Per Bu.	10 Bu. Per Bu.
Barley Oderbrucker	1.95	1.85	1.75
Buckwheat Japanese	1.95	1.85	1.75
Rye Winter or Rosen	1.95	1.85	1.75
Rye Spring	2.45	2.35	2.25
Wheat Spring	2.70	2.60	2.50

SEED OATS

	Per Lb.	Bu. Per Lb.	100 Lbs. Per Lb.
Common	1.10	1.00	.90
Swedish Type	1.30	1.20	1.10

HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES

	Per Lb.	Bu. Per Lb.	100 Lbs. Per Lb.
Timothy	.10	.09 1/2	.08 1/2
Red Top	.20	.19	.18
Orchard Grass	.30	.29	.28
Kentucky Blue Grass	.30	.29	.28

Certified Grimm	
(Blue Tag)	.40
Affadavit Grimm	
(Idaho)	.36
Alsike	.26
Crimson	.19
Ladino (Scarified)	.95
Medium Red	.25
Strawberry	1.10
White Dutch	.85
White Sweet Blossom	.14

ALFALFA

CLOVERS

Alsike	.26	.25	.23
Crimson	.19	.18	.16
Ladino (Scarified)	.95	.92	.90
Medium Red	.25	.24	.22
Strawberry	1.10	1.05	1.00
White Dutch	.85	.82	.80
White Sweet Blossom	.14	.13	.11

OTHER LEGUMES

	Bu.	Bag (2 1/2 Bu.) Per Bu.	10 Bu. Per Bu.
Canada Field Peas	5.25	5.00	4.75
Cow Peas	3.25	3.00	2.85
Hairy Vetch	.18 (per #)	.17 (per 60#)	.16 (per 100#)
Spring Vetch	.12 (per #)	.11 (per 60#)	.10 (per 100#)
Sow or Soja Beans	2.50	2.40	2.25

FIELD CORN

	Bu.	2 Bu. Bag	10 Bu. Per Bu.
Longfellow	2.75	2.60	2.45
Early Yellow Canada	2.75	2.60	2.45
Luces Favorite	2.75	2.60	2.45
Sanford White Flint	2.75	2.60	2.45
Smoky Dent	2.65	2.50	2.35
Hybrid Yellow Dent	5.50	5.40	5.25
Cornell 29.3	5.25	5.15	5.00

ENSILAGE CORN

		1-5 Lbs. Per Lb.	6-20 Lbs. Per Lb.	21-100 Lbs. Per Lb.
Greendale (Gold Seal)		.55	.42	.47
Standish Park (Gold Seal)		.55	.42	.47
Splendor (Gold Seal)		.60	.55	.52
Special Bent (Gold Seal)		.80	.75	.72
Blue Seal		.50	.45	.42
Red Seal		.45	.40	.37
Elm Tree		.40	.35	.32
Evergreen		.35	.30	.27
Deep Shade (Gold Seal)		.80	.75	.72
Shady Place		.60	.55	.52
Terrace Sod		.60	.55	.52
Poor or Sandy Soils		.50	.45	.42

SPECIAL PURPOSE AND SEPARATE GRASSES

	1-10 Lbs. Per Lb.	11-100 Lbs. Per Lb.
Kentucky Blue Grass 99%	.40	.35
Canada Blue Grass	.45	.40
Colonial Bent	.90	.85
Astoria Bent	.80	.75
Seaside Bent	.85	.80
New Zealand Brown Top Bent	.90	.85
Chewings Fescue	.60	.55
Domestic Rye Grass	.12	.10
White Dutch Clover	.85	.80
Fancy Red Top 98%	.24	.22
Wild White Clover		2.25

NODOGEN INOCULATION FOR LEGUME CROPS

For Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover and other Clovers (Specify which).

1/2 bu. size, .35 1 bu. size, .60

For Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas and Beans, Vetches (Specify which).

1 bu. size, .35 5 bu. size, 1.00

For Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Garden Beans and Limas.

Garden size, .10

CROW REPELLANT

1 qt. (will treat 4 bushels of seed)	1.50
1 pt. (" " " 2 " " " ")	.90
1/2 pt. (" " " 1 " " " ")	.50



NEW DEAL



EXCELSIOR



RECORD-OR
GRADUS



PROGRESS



ALDERMAN

PARSNIPS have just as strong friends—and enemies, as Onions, and Parsnip addicts prefer the HOLLOW CROWN variety, either boiled or fried. They are especially good after freezing and may be left in the ground all winter and dug as needed.

No finer taste sensation comes out of the garden than **GREEN PEAS**. It is always an event when the first new **POTATOES** are served with new Peas. Everyone has their own personal opinion on the proper variety to plant but in this respect everyone is right for they are all good. It depends entirely on your own experience.

Roughly, **PEAS** may be divided into five classes. First, the extra early bush types which grow about two and one-half feet high and produce large, well-filled, thick pods. These include in the order of their maturity, **WORLDS RECORD**, **GRADUS** and **THOMAS LAXTON**. They may, but they need not be, put up on brush or wire.

Next—the extra early dwarfs—including **LAXTONS PROGRESS**, **GIANT HAMPER** (which makes the largest and handsomest pods of any early Pea) and **HUNDREDFOLD**, which is similar but superior to **BLUE BANTAM** and **LAXTONIAN**. All of these **PEAS** have long pods filled with big Peas as distinguished from the next class of early, dwarf, small-podded or **EXCELSIOR** types which produce a tremendous number of short, well-filled pods. Included are **NOTTS** and **SUTTONS EXCELSIOR** and **LITTLE MARVEL**—one of the finest for the Home Garden.

The midseason varieties are **ROGERS GILBO** and **NEW DEAL** which make tremendous pods, and **DWARF ALDERMAN** or **TELEPHONE**, slightly smaller but borne in great profusion. The two former Peas grow only about two feet high while the latter is about three feet.

ALDERMAN or **IMPROVED TELEPHONE** is the only late variety worth planting. It is the finest flavored and most prolific of all but it grows five to six feet high and must be grown on brush or wires. If you can secure brush readily, **ALDERMANS** are ideal for the home gardener to plant.

PEPPERS, of course, should be started early and here again it is a question of what you intend to use them for—stuffing, slicing or pickling.

The finest large sweet **PEPPERS** are: **CALIFORNIA WONDER**—largest and thickest fleshed but rather late and not very prolific, **WINDSOR A**—somewhat earlier and very heavy yielding, and **KING OF THE NORTH**—very large and very early. **HARRIS EARLY GIANT**, **RUBY KING**, **WORLDBEATER**, **SWEET BULL NOSE** and **SWEET MOUNTAIN** are somewhat longer and are splendid for slicing or for Sweet Relish, while **NEAPOLITAN** is a favorite long sweet variety.

The only large **HOT PEPPER** is **HOT BULL NOSE**, highly prized for Hot Pepper Relish but smaller, more pungent types are **RED CHERRY**, **CAYENNE** and **HOT SQUASH**. Remember, nearly all **PEPPERS** grow green and then turn red when fully ripe. There is no variety which is red right at the start of its growth. **HUNGARIAN WAX**, however, is a waxy yellow during growth and turns bright red at maturity.

PUMPKINS are for pies, Hallowe'en, stock feeding or for boasting. **SUGAR** is best for pies, although **CONNECTICUT FIELD** is larger and is also used for cattle feeding as is the **LARGE CHEESE**. **KING OF THE MAMMOTH**, however, is used for exhibition purposes because of its immense size, often attaining 100 pounds in weight. So—if you want an opportunity to boast, plant a few hills of **KING OF THE MAMMOTH**.



CALIFORNIA WONDER



WINDSOR A



NEAPOLITAN



CAYENNE



SQUASH



RED CHERRY

PARSNIPS are slow to germinate and should be seeded rather thickly and thinned to about 2 to 3 inches. They require deep, mellow soil for best development and may be left in the ground until Spring when their flavor is greatly improved.

PEAS may be sown just as early as the ground can be prepared. They prefer cool, moist loamy soil and should be sown in rows 2 1/2 feet apart and planted about 2 inches deep. Provide support for taller varieties.

PEPPERS must be started indoors or under glass very early. They prefer light, well fertilized soil and should be set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and about 18 inches in the row.

PUMPKINS are planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart and thinned to about 4 plants. If larger fruits are desired remove all but 2 or 3.



BLUE HUBBARD



HUBBARD



CROOKNECK



SCALLOP



TURBAN



COCOZELLE



TABLE QUEEN



STRAIGHT NECK

Probably the most rapid-growing vegetables are RADISHES and nothing returns more for the use of a few feet of soil than these crisp, crunchy roots. Plan to make sowings every few days and enjoy them all summer.

The Round roots include SCARLET GLOBE, round as a button and a bright red color, WHITE TIPPED SCARLET, similar in shape but with a snowy-white tip, BILLIARD BALL, another globe shaped red, and WHITE PEARL, a round, clear, all white.

Longer types include FRENCH BREAKFAST which is oblong, red, with a blunt, white tip; JEWEL; the same shape but all red, and WHITE ICICLE which makes long finger-like roots of a clear white.

WINTER RADISHES may be dug and stored in the root cellar for winter use and make a welcome cold weather addition. CHINA ROSE makes immense, deep rose-colored roots while ROUND BLACK SPANISH has a black skin and crisp white flesh. WHITE STRASBURG is top-shaped while WHITE SUTTGART has long thick roots.

A curious and unusual vegetable is SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER. The Parsnip-like roots are dug and stored and used in stews and soups, actually imparting an oyster-like flavor, while another unusual green is SORREL or SOUR GRASS which is boiled and served like Spinach. This has a rather bitter but to some a very pleasing flavor.

Of course the standard for greens is SPINACH but it is unfortunate that it runs so quickly to seed and most home gardeners are disappointed in having only a few cuttings, especially during hot weather. SPINACH should be planted very early in the spring or in the fall for best results. In fact, it may be planted in September and allowed to winter over for very early spring use. The best variety for home use is NEW ZEALAND which makes a tall bush-like plant with leaves which may be picked and which quickly grow out again. Other fine varieties are: SUMMER SAVOY, ARISTOCRAT and LONG STANDING SAVOY—all with long-standing qualities and densely, crumpled, green leaves. OLD DOMINION and VIRGINIA SAVOY are highly resistant to blight while RESELECTED SAVOY is a rapid grower best for early spring and late fall seedings.

KING OF DENMARK, PRINCESS JULIANA, VIKING and GAUDRY or NOBEL have smooth or semi-smooth leaves which are certainly handsome. They also have excellent standing qualities and yield heavily.

The SQUASH family certainly deserves a number of representatives in your garden but it may be rather difficult to know just where to draw the line.

The SUMMER SQUASHES are boiled and eaten whole as you know, while the WINTER varieties are stored until cold weather when the flesh only is eaten.

Everyone is familiar with GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK but two new and very desirable similar varieties are available. EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK and CONNECTICUT STRAIGHTNECK, both lack the objectionable "crook" of the former, and have a finer, more delicate flavor. WHITE BUSH SCALLOP has round flattened fruits which are always delicious but when picked very small have a delightful asparagus-like flavor. ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW or COCOZELLE—in shape much like STRAIGHTNECK—but a dark green in color, has a most appealing and unusual flavor. BLACK ZUCCHINI is smaller but equally appetizing.

The WINTER SQUASHES include GREEN HUBBARD, with smooth green skin, GOLDEN HUBBARD, the same shape but with bright yellow skin, WARTED

SALSIFY is grown and treated like Turnips. If wanted for winter use dig and store in moist sand in a cool cellar.

RADISHES grow rapidly and require only a moderately light soil. Sow very thinly in drills 12 inches apart and make frequent sowings to insure a succession of roots.

SPINACH may be sown very early in the Spring as it is not injured by Spring freezes. Sow thinly in rows 18 inches apart and thin to 5 inches. Make successive sowings until summer and plant again in the fall. September sowings survive the winter and may be cut very early in the Spring.

SQUASH needs a fertile deep soil. The bush varieties should be spaced 4 feet apart and the running sorts 8 feet and thinned to about 4 plants in each hill. Winter varieties should be planted later than the summer types but both are very tender and may not be planted until all danger of frost is over.

HUBBARD, green, but larger and covered with large warts, and the favorite New England variety BLUE HUBBARD which is a slate green in color and has an exceptionally hard shell.

WARREN TURBAN or ESSEX HYBRID has very dry flesh and an unusual turban shape of green with a protuberance of red. It is one of the finest flavored of all winter squashes and is extremely popular in New England. BUTTERCUP is another very dry-fleshed variety of fine flavor, while TABLE QUEEN or DESMOINES or ACORN, so-called because of its acorn shape, is just right to be cut in half and served to two people. A fine way to cook it is to sprinkle it with nutmeg and a pat of butter, bake, and eat with a spoon like a cantaloupe.

TOMATOES lend themselves to every possible table use from breakfast juice to salads, soups, stews and sauces, and it is frankly a toss-up as to what varieties of Tomato it is wisest to plant.

EARLIANA is the earliest, it is true, but the quality is not high whereas BONNY BEST, only a few days later, has firm fruit and nice flavor. You cannot, however, have every desirable quality you want in any vegetable, so if you must have extreme earliness you must sacrifice some other desirable quality. Therefore, the second earliest such as the wilt-resistant types, RUTGERS, PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER, and MARGLOBE usually yield more and better fruits. SCARLET DAWN and CARDINAL are other fine varieties but inclined to seem small in comparison with the tremendous fruits of PONDEROSA and OXHEART which in spite of their large size are firm and solid and fine for slicing. DWARF STONE and DWARF CHAMPION are two favorite later varieties with dwarf plants and nice heavy fruits, while HARTS IMPROVED STONE is the heaviest yielder for canning or for juice.

You really should try the non-acid Yellow Tomato GOLDEN QUEEN or early MINNGOLD as well as a few of the small fruited kinds such as RED AND YELLOW PEAR AND PLUM and STRAWBERRY or HUSK TOMATO. It's fun to have a few novelties in the garden.

The vegetable garden is not complete without a few HERBS, both for their value in flavoring and seasoning and for their many medicinal uses. The herb garden for flavoring consists of ANISE, BASIL or BASILICONE, BORAGE, CARAWAY, CHIVES, CHERVIL, CORIANDER, DILL, FENNEL, MARJORAM, PEPPERMINT, SAGE, SPEARMINT, SUMMER SAVORY, THYME and WATER CRESS. They are quite simple to grow and add an unusual tempting flavor to all culinary uses or salad uses. Medicinal herbs for various purposes are BALM, CATNIP, HOREHOUND, LAVENDER, ROSEMARY, RUE, and WORMWOOD.

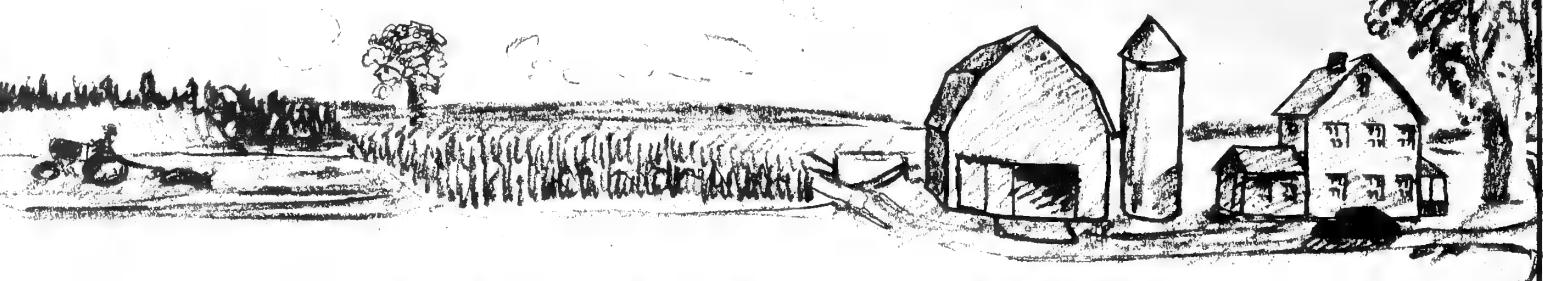
Many Herbs have distinctive foliage and blossoms and are attractive additions to the rock garden, thus serving a dual purpose. Try a few different varieties every year and familiarize yourself with this little known branch of horticulture.

There is a great deal of confusion in most people's minds between Turnip and Ruta Baga. TURNIPS can be sown early in the spring or during the summer months for fall use but will not keep nearly as long as Ruta Bagas which in general are used during the winter. The earliest TURNIPS are PURPLE TOP MILAN and EARLY WHITE MILAN. These, together with RED TOP GLOBE, are best for early spring, while YELLOW GLOBE and WHITE EGG are best for later sowings. Other popular types are RED TOP STRAP LEAF which is flat with a white bottom, and SNOWBALL which is a pure white, round variety.

The finest RUTA BAGAS are AMERICAN PURPLE TOP YELLOW and LONG ISLAND YELLOW, which are very similar, and CANADIAN GEM, another yellow which is also known as the "Prince Edward Island." For those who prefer a white type the MACOMBER is very popular. It is of superior flavor whereas the WHITE ROCK is the hardest and best keeper.

TOMATO plants are very easily grown in a shallow box in the house allowing about 6 weeks for plants large enough to set out. When plants are about 2 inches tall transplant and space about 4 inches apart. When all danger of frost is over set out in the garden, spacing about 3 feet.

TURNIPS develop best during cool weather and an early crop may be harvested from seed sown early in the Spring. Best results are from seed sown from the middle of July to the middle of August. Drill out in rows 18 inches apart or sow broadcast. RUTA BAGAS have firmer flesh and will keep longer but require more time to develop and should be sown earlier.



SEEDS FOR THE FARM

Most farmers know the uses and advantages of farm and field seeds from experience but novices and new farmers sometimes need a little help. In general pastures are sown from a mixture of TIMOTHY or HERDS GRASS, RED TOP and one of the clovers, ALSIKE, or MEDIUM RED. The usual proportion is 15 pounds of Timothy, 5 pounds of Red Top and 3 pounds of Clover to the acre but this may be changed to suit the individual preference. ORCHARD GRASS is used as a quick cover only in orchards or in fairly deep shade while KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS should be sown only on soil which has been very thoroughly limed. In this section WHITE DUTCH CLOVER has no value on the farm and is useful only for lawn purposes but WHITE SWEET BLOSSOM CLOVER is very valuable for forage, pasture and soil improvement. This is true of all Clovers. CRIMSON Clover is an annual used principally for green manure while LADINO and STRAWBERRY Clovers are of the utmost value for stock feeding and permanent pastures.

The most valuable of all forage and hay crops and the highest in feeding value is GRIMM ALFALFA which is a legume or nitrogen bearer and hence desirable for soil improvement. State Sealed and certified seed is more preferable than ordinary affidavit seed.

CROPS FOR FORAGE are the quick growing MILLETS, the most widely used of which are JAPANESE and HUNGARIAN which grows somewhat coarser. GOLDEN or GERMAN MILLET is also very coarse but a somewhat higher yielder. SUDAN GRASS is slower growing but yields a much heavier supply of forage than MILLETS. In recent years many farmers have placed MILLETS in the silo to replace Corn with good success. RAPE is a cabbage-leaf type of plant valuable for chicken runs.

GRAINS are valuable for the seed which may be used for various edible purposes. BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, and SPRING and WINTER WHEAT are, of course, the most widely used purely for foodstuffs while SPRING and WINTER RYE are used as a cover crop as well as for green manure. Seed OATS are variously used for the grain or straw. The SWEDISH or heavy types are most valuable for grain while the COMMON OAT is satisfactory for straw.

Other LEGUMES for various purposes are SOY BEANS whose uses are rapidly becoming so wide and COW PEAS, useful for pasture, green manure, or soil improvement, as are CANADA FIELD PEAS. The VETCHES, HAIRY, and SAND or WINTER are the finest cover crops and soil improvers available. All legumes should be inoculated with NODOGEN for more vigorous growth and heavy yields.

FIELD CORN is used for the grain only although some varieties produce a moderate amount of stalk which is useful for Ensilage. YELLOW CANADA is the earliest in maturity and LONG-FELLOW is a few days later but makes a much longer ear. LUCE'S FAVORITE is a late variety with large broad yellow kernels also used for ensilage and SMOKY DENT is a very early and prolific earer. SANFORD WHITE FLINT resembles YELLOW CANADA in everything but the color of the kernels. HYBRID YELLOW DENT is a Hybrid cross and gives an immense increase in yield and vigor and uniform maturity as do all other crosses.

ENSILAGE CORN is grown entirely for the value of the stalks in stock feeding although in this latitude some varieties develop a satisfactory ear. The two most valuable varieties are HARTS HYBRID SWEEPSTAKES which produces immense ears with reddish kernels on stalks over 14 feet high and KATOCROSS which has yellow kernels and outyields any other Corn known.

LEAMING is the earliest maturing ensilage but does not produce nearly as much fodder as WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES (RED) or YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES which are only a trifle later. LANCASTER SURE CROP is higher in protein value than any other corn while EUREKA makes the largest and tallest stalks of any variety but is too late to ever mature an ear in this locality.

All CORN should be treated with CROW REPELLENT before planting to discourage crows, pheasants and pigeons and thus save loss of seed and the labor of replanting.

One of the cheapest and easiest ways of improving crops and soil is by inoculating the seed with nitrogen-bearing bacteria which draw nitrogen from the air and convert it into quickly available plant food through the development of nodules on the roots of the plants. This, being plowed under, furnishes a rich source of plant foods.

This bacteria is available in bottles on a jelly culture and is very easy and inexpensive to use. We suggest the inoculation of all legume crops, such as ALFALFA, CLOVERS, SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, the VETCHES, as well as GARDEN PEAS and BEANS and SWEET PEAS.

Any quantity of Sweet or Field Corn should be treated with CROW REPELLENT to protect the seed from being pulled by crows, pigeons, pheasants and rodents. Our CROW REPELLENT will not clog the planter nor will it injure the seed in any way. A quart is sufficient for four bushels of seed.



ASTER — EARLY BEAUTY



ASTER — AURORA

A FEW EASILY GROWN FLOWERS

In recent years more new flowers have been introduced and more old types have been rejuvenated than existed altogether twenty years ago. There are so many new shades and forms and types of all flowers today that the average gardener is filled with confusion in selecting the kinds he wants and even the seedsman is baffled in knowing what to select and offer.

We do not pretend to even begin to offer a complete list of flowers, but the ones we do list are beautiful and attractive. They will grace the garden and the home, and the more variety you grow the greater will be your return in pleasure and beauty.

AGERATUM is a dwarf plant with heads of feathery blue flowers for borders and bouquets, and **ALYSSUM** are short plants covered with tiny snow-white flowers for borders and edging. **ANTIRRHINUM** or **SNAPDRAGON** make spikes of clusters of large blossoms in various colors.

ASTERS constitute one of the largest groups of flowers. In general there are two classes, the *feathery type* and the *compact or Peony-flowered type*. The **GIANT CREGOS** are the earliest of the feathery or long-petaled class, while the **CALIFORNIA GIANTS** are later but much larger. The **SUPER GIANTS** produce tremendous blossoms on very long stems and are later maturing.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET has nearly round, fully-double flowers, of the Peony-flowered class and is the earliest of this type, while the **EARLY BEAUTY** and **GIANT MAMMOTH** are later, larger, and more graceful in form. **AMERICAN BRANCHING** are the late maturing in this class and have gigantic flowers.

HEART OF FRANCE is a rich, glowing ruby-red, and **AURORA** has an outer band of petals with an inner crest of a contrasting color. **CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE** is a single Aster with a quilled center, and is wonderfully attractive.

BALSAM are clusters of brilliant flowers on stout stems. The new *Bush type* is very dwarf and brilliant.

CALLIOPSIS are vivid, single flowers in exotic color combinations of orange and brown.

CALENDULAS are flat-petaled, double flowers in various shades of orange and yellow which bloom all summer long, while **CANDYTUFT** produces clusters of tiny bright flowers in all shades.

Garden **CARNATIONS** are similar to the greenhouse flower but of course much smaller. They are very easily grown and **CENTUREA** or **BACHELOR'S BUTTON** are bright, double flowers in various shades. The **IMPERIALIS** type resembles the thistle flower.

ESCHSCHOLZIA or **CALIFORNIA POPPY** has gay, satiny, Poppy-like flowers on very dwarf plants, while **EUPHORBIA** or **SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN** is a foliage plant with decorative green and white leaves. The annual form of the brilliant **GAILLARDIA** has just as rich and vivid colors as the perennial and the charming **GODETIA** resembles Gardenias but blooms in a variety of bright colors. **GYPSOPHILA** or **BABY'S BREATH** grows quickly and furnishes dainty sprays of tiny, white flowers for combining in bouquets.

The **KOCHIA** or **FIRE BUSH** is a pyramidal green bush resembling an evergreen tree, which turns a vivid red in the autumn, and the popular **LARKSPUR** is an annual form of the perennial **DELPHINIUM**, with its tall spikes covered with florets of all shades and colors.



CALENDULA — ORANGE KING



MARIGOLD — ROYAL SCOT

LOBELIA is a trailing plant with tiny bright blue flowers, very useful for window boxes or hanging baskets.

Annual **LUPIN** has long spikes completely covered with Pea-like flowers of shades of red, blue and white. **MARVEL OF PERU** or **FOUR O'CLOCKS** are bushy, hedge plants covered with bright trumpet-like flowers, which open in the afternoon.

The **CELOSIAS** consist of the **Cristata** or **COCKSCOMB**, which resembles a rooster's comb; the **PLUMOSA**, with long silky plumes; and the **CHILDSII** or **WOOL FLOWER** which bears large, woolly flower-heads. All of these are varied shades of red and yellow. The **CLARKIA** has blossoms like flowering almonds in all colors borne on long wiry stems, while the newer **COSMOS** are all large, single flowers in pink, red and white, on dwarf, rapid growing plants. The **CRESTED** type has an inner crest like an anemone.

A new and attractive **Cosmos** is **ORANGE FLARE** which has rich, green foliage and numerous brilliant orange flowers.

Quite a novelty for winter decoration is **ORNAMENTAL CORN**, which bears ears with vari-colored kernels.

Beautiful **DAHLIAS** are easily grown from seed in various forms, but the seed must be started early. Many amazing forms and color combinations may be obtained. The **DIANTHUS** or **PINK** family has many forms and color combinations from the **HARTWEGGIS**, or cluster of florets type, and the **CHINESE**, with immense single and double flowers, to the exotic **MADAM BUTTERFLY** with its long drooping petals and the vivid **SPLENDENS**, a bright crimson with a large white eye.

DIDISCUS or **BLUE LACE FLOWER** has umbrels of tiny, bright blue flowers and **DIMORPHOTHECA** or **AFRICAN DAISY** has glossy, orange-gold flowers edged with black.

Justly one of the most popular of all garden flowers more new forms have been added to the **MARIGOLD** group than any other flower. The familiar **AFRICAN** type with its round balls of orange and lemon and **single and double FRENCH** types with small vivid blossoms in various shades and combinations of orange, brown, red and mahogany are being displaced by the more graceful and artistic forms such as **AMERICAN BEAUTY** with its incurved petals and shaggy Chrysanthemum-like flowers; **SUNSET GIANTS** with its tremendous five-inch fluffy, double flowers in shades from orange to primrose and **EARLY SUNRISE** with blossoms of small five-pointed florets giving the appearance of Pompon Chrysanthemums. Other new forms are the **Scabiosa**-flowered **HARMONY**, a maroon red with a central crest of golden yellow, **CROWN OF GOLD**, with crested centers and broad guard petals and **FERDINAND**, a saucy little flower with a neat, round, crested center of golden yellow and guard petals of mahogany red.

GUINEA GOLD and **YELLOW SUPREME** have broad, loosely placed, fluffy petals of graceful appearance and the lovely **CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE** is a trial ground mixture of all the newer shapes and types.

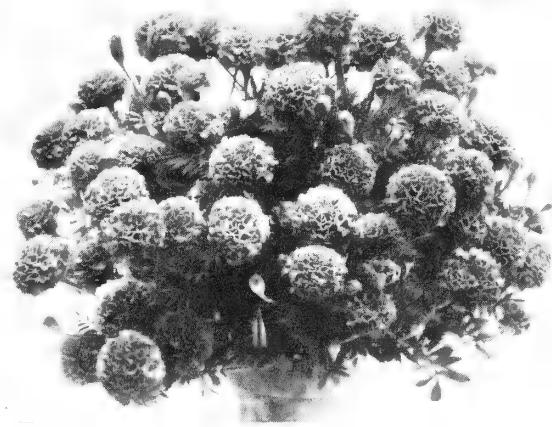
A delightful novelty is the **MINIATURE** or **BABY MARIGOLD**, a compact little six-inch plant covered with tiny, bright yellow flowers for borders.

MIGNONETTE has large spikes of deepest red and a delightfully pleasing fragrance. It is splendid for combining in bouquets. Another sweet-scented flower is **NICOTIANA** or **FLOWERING TOBACCO**, with long, tube-shaped Petunia-like flowers which form a beautiful five-pointed star.

The familiar **CLIMBING** and **DWARF NASTURTIUMS** have earned a place in every garden, of course, but the new **GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS** should replace them for their delightful fragrance and the beauty of their overlapping, incurved double petals. For borders, the bright and vivid **GOLDEN GLEAM** and **SCARLET GLEAM** are splendid.



MARIGOLD — AFRICAN



MARIGOLD — FRENCH DOUBLE

PANSIES should be started in July or August for early spring flowering. BEDDING types are satisfactory where size of bloom is not essential. The finest Pansies available are the gigantic ENGELMANN strain or the long stemmed SWISS GIANT type, although for plant growers whose market is highly price competitive the SPECIAL MARKET will prove to be a satisfactory strain.

The PETUNIA types are wide and varied, ranging from the small, compact plants of the NANA COMPACTA group which are completely covered with tiny blossoms, through the medium sized HYBRIDA class to the immense fringed and ruffled flowers of the GIGANTEA group and the huge, fluffy heads of the DOUBLES.

Included in the COMPACTAS are VELVET BALL, a deep blood red, the bright shades of the PINK GEM, and the rosy—pink and violet of the ruffled MARTHA WASHINGTON. The larger flower HYBRIDS are the dark velvety purple of ELKS PRIDE, the white of SNOW QUEEN, the maroon and white of HOWARD STAR and the bright pink of ROSY MORN and ROSE OF HEAVEN. Two new shades are the bright cerise of TOPAZ ROSE and the rich, velvet scarlet of FLAMING VELVET.

BALCONY Petunias are useful for hanging baskets and window boxes for their trailing habits.

The GIGANTEA types are the immense GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA with its somewhat trailing habit and lighter, veined, shades; DWARF RAMONA, more suited for potting; and RUFFLED MONSTERS, which bloom in the richer and darker shades. MAXIMUM DOUBLE FRINGED is almost 100% true double with strikingly beautiful light colors.

Annual PHLOX are bright and cheerful panicles of vivid colors. The DRUMMONDI has a complete color range while GIGANTEA with its larger blossoms runs to the more delicate soft tones. CUSPIDATA has star-shaped exotic flowers.

The POPPY family grows quickly and blooms freely. The SHIRLEY'S make large silken flowers and are available in *single*, *double* and *peony* flowered forms. FLANDERS FIELD has large, single, bright red flowers and AMERICAN LEGION has large, dazzling orange-scarlet blooms.

PORTULACA is a very dwarf plant with vivid, bright, cup-like flowers, blooming when the sun shines. This is offered in *single* and *double* forms.

RICINUS or **CASTOR OIL BEAN** is an ornamental plant with huge tropical leaves. The GIBSONII has dark red leaves, the RED SPIRE, bronze-green foliage with crimson spikes and the ZANZIBARIENSIS has tropical green leaves of huge size.

SALPIGLOSSIS has Petunia-like blossoms, veined with bright gold, and **SCHIZANTHUS** has tiny butterfly-like flowers in all colors on bushy plants.

The bright scarlet flowers of **SALVIA** are unsurpassed for bedding and massing, the SPLENDENS strain growing taller, and the AMERICAN being dwarf and very free flowering.

SCABIOSA resemble pincushions of vivid and delicate colors on long, wiry stems. The GIANT HYBRIDS are in a variety of colors while the BLUE MOON has broad, wavy petals and a new deep form of rich lavender-blue.

STOCKS make flower spikes covered with double blossoms of a strong, delightful fragrance. The TEN WEEKS are very rapid growing but the BISMARCK and BEAUTY OF NICE produce immense, heavy flower spikes in a wide range of colors.

Everyone knows the lovely SWEET PEAS but in recent years many people have experienced some difficulty in growing them. The real secret is in early planting. Just as soon as the ground can be worked is the ideal time to sow the seed and no difficulty will be experienced. The SPENCER types embrace a very wide color range but we suggest trying a few of the newer forms, such as FANTASY with its mottled, picotee markings and RUFFLED with edges daintily fringed and waved.



NICOTIANA



SWEET PEAS

Everyone is familiar with the common RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER with its tremendous height and large heads but the densely double CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED with its fine edged petals is less widely known.

TITHONIA has gigantic flowers like huge French Marigolds on tall plants and the dwarf VERBENA makes large trusses of individual florets in bright, arresting colors.

The WALLFLOWERS are spikes of double and single blossoms in rich reds and yellows.

All other flowers yield to the ZINNIA, the all-purpose flower. For borders, edges, massing, cutting or decoration there is a type of ZINNIA available.

The smallest flowered type is LINEARIS with single, lovely golden-orange flowers with lemon-yellow and dark brown shadings. This is the longest bloomer of all flowers.

Next in blossom size is the LILLIPUT with blooms about 1 inch across. The MIXTURE embraces every conceivable shade and color while the PASTEL SHADES are only in the lighter tones. SCARLET GEM has bright buttons of arresting color and is beautiful for edging.

The FANTASY type has long shaggy, curled petals of exotic unusual form and is splendid for cutting while the SCABIOUS FLOWERED group has Scabiosa-like centers with broad guard petals of contrasting colors. The mixture includes all colors while the AUTUMN TINTS are russet, burnt orange and bronze shades.

A delightful novelty is the NAVAJO or GAILLARDIA FLOWERED group whose long, pointed petals are alternate rings of contrasting bright, vivid colors. This is one of the most unique of all garden flowers. The real garden aristocrats, however, are the CROWN OF GOLD where each petal is overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base. The PASTEL TINTS include all of the lighter and more delicate tones.

The large flowered ZINNIAS include the DAHLIA FLOWERED whose large conical petals give the appearance of depth and the gigantic flowers of the CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH whose broad, flat petals give a wide appearance.

Many varieties of CLIMBING VINES are useful not only for their foliage to cover unsightly walls and fences but for their attractive and colorful blossoms. Perhaps the most rapid growing climber is ALAMO or MILE-A-MINUTE VINE, which has finely-cut foliage and creamy white flowers with wine-red centers. BALLOON VINE has seed pods like miniature light-green balloons and CANARY VINE bright yellow flowers like a canary bird. CARDINAL CLIMBER is popular for its heavy leafage and bright scarlet flowers while COBOEA has large blue and white bell-like flowers.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES have gigantic flowers in all shades and markings but the truly beautiful climber is the HEAVENLY BLUE with its immense rich, deep, glowing blue flowers which are the most attractive blue of any flower. A fitting companion is SCARLET O'HARA with rich, dark, wine-red flowers of even greater size. The new CORNELL with striking, intense red blossoms and a border of pure glistening white is an eye-catching flower which deserves your trial.

Another attractive climber is CYPRESS VINE which has scarlet and white star-shaped flowers, and KUDZA VINE, a very high, rapid growing climber with immense leaves.

Decorative GOURDS are an attractive winter decoration which are rapidly becoming more popular. They are available in large or small mixed varieties and include every conceivable shape and color combination. GOURDS are lots of fun to grow and can be planted in any out of the way corner of the yard or garden with excellent results.

The EVERLASTING flowers may be dried and saved for winter bouquets and hold their colors throughout. ACROLINIUM have daisy-like flowers of a bright rose, and GOMPHRENA or GLOBE AMARANTH have clover-like heads in a variety of colors. HELICHRYSIUM or STRAWFLOWER is the best of all Everlastings and includes a complete range of bright colors. LUNARIA or HONESTY makes silvery, flat seed pods, and CHINESE LANTERNS have bright red, balloon-like husks. The latter two are perennials.

We do not pretend to offer a complete list of perennial flowers. We have found from experience that most perennial seeds do not hold their germination well, and we prefer to offer only varieties which are certain to give satisfaction when grown from seed. ALYSSUM SAXATILE or Basket-of-gold blooms very early in the spring and makes masses of bright golden yellow flowers, while ANCHUSA has panicles of Forget-me-not flowers in brightest blue.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE are long-spurred flowers of bright and vivid colors. The SCOTT ELLIOTT strain has striking, bright colors while the CHRYSANTHA have lovely pale-yellow flowers. The COERULEA or ROCKY MOUNTAIN strain is a beautiful and delicate combination of deep blue and white. The ARABIS or ROCK CRESS is a lovely little rock garden plant with star-shaped, white flowers blooming very early in the spring, as does BELLIS or ENGLISH DOUBLE DAISY which makes bright, double flowers in pink, red and white which are treated like Pansies.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELL are bell-shaped flowers in bright colors. The three forms are SINGLE, DOUBLE and CUP and SAUCER or CALYCAN-THEMA.

The SHASTA DAISIES are glorified field daisies with hugh white petals and yellow centers. COREOPSIS or PERENNIAL CALLIOPSIS are large flat-petaled yellow flowers borne in great profusion.

DIANTHUS or PINKS are the familiar old-fashioned, hardy garden flower while DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE have long spikes with gay mottled and splotched bells.

The popular DELPHINIUM with its tall spikes completely covered with double flowers in shades and tones of light and dark blue is quite easily grown. The HOLLYHOCK strain have the largest individual florets of any type and the DE LUXE HYBRIDS have the largest double florets. BELLADONNA is an attractive light blue, while BELLAMOSUM is dark blue.

GAILLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER has large single and double flowers in vivid shades of red and yellow, and the perennial GYPSOPHILA or BABY'S BREATH has miniature balls of white petals, fine for combining with bouquets. HIBISCUS resembles single Hollyhocks but the blossoms are gigantic in size, while the HOLLYHOCK itself is a tall, sturdy spike covered with large, flat flowers in a wide variety of colors, in SINGLE and DOUBLE forms and the TRIUMPH with large tufted and crested blossoms.

LATHRYUS or PERENNIAL PEA is a climbing plant with Sweet Pea shaped flowers in red, white and purple. The LINUM or FLAX has dainty, light-blue flowers on wiry stems with fine-cut foliage.

PERENNIAL LUPINS have stately spikes of closely packed blossoms in bright colors, and are wonderful for massing. The familiar FORGET-ME-NOT or MYOSOTIS with its delicate, gentian-blue flowers is another plant which may be treated like Pansies.

Perennial forms of POPPIES are the ORIENTAL, with hugh, showy, orange-scarlet flowers, and the ICELAND, a fine, rock garden plant with bright, silken-like flowers. A fine massing plant is PENSTEMON or BEARDED TONGUE which makes long, flower spikes covered with trumpet-like blossoms of bright colors, and the brilliant PYRETHRUM or PAINTED DAISY is also excellent for massing or for cutting.

Perennial SCABIOSA has large, flat semi-double, light blue and white daisy-like flowers and SWEET WILLIAM is composed of clusters of bright colored individual florets in both SINGLE and DOUBLE forms.

It is often interesting to try a few FLOWER MIXTURES in some neglected corner of the garden, both for the many surprising and unusual plants available in such mixtures and for their value in cutting. We blend a splendid CUT FLOWER MIXTURE of choice annuals with long stems and a SCATTER GARDEN MIXTURE to brighten up some forgotten corner of the garden, as well as a mixture of easily grown annuals for a CHILDREN'S GARDEN.

Many unusual plants are available in our PERENNIAL MIXTURE and ROCK GARDEN MIXTURE while the CLIMBING MIXTURE and EVERLASTING MIXTURE contain many plants not usually available alone.



A BEAUTIFUL LAWN IS AN ASSET TO ANY PROPERTY

LAWN SEED is the greatest mystery in the world to most home owners who cannot make head or tail out of the complex formulas printed on Lawn Seed labels. They are not meant to be confusing but most people do not know which grasses are desirable and which undesirable in a lawn. One pound of Lawn Seed is required for 150 square feet but heavier seeding is desirable.

In general, the finest grasses for permanent, velvety lawns are Kentucky Blue Grass, Chewings Fescue or any of the Bent family. WHITE CLOVER may be added if desired but the most attractive lawns are made without it. The higher the percentage of these grasses the better your lawn will be.

However, these are slow to establish themselves and other quick-growing grasses must be added to act as nurse grasses. These grow rapidly and furnish shade and cover until the more permanent seeds have established themselves. The two best are RED TOP and RYE GRASS but the finest lawns are made with mixtures containing not more than 30% of these.

For special purposes Poa Trivialis and Chewings Fescue are essential for shady locations or for poor and sandy soils while Canada Blue Grass is useful for terraces and steep banks.

After you have made certain that the desirable seeds are in your mixture check the percentage of inert matter. This is dead seed or seed hulls or chaff and it is material you pay for but do not use. It is completely waste and the smaller the percentage of waste the better your mixture. The weed content should be small, of course, but more weed seeds are present in your soil per square foot than are ever found in fifty pounds of decent Lawn Seed.

The State of Connecticut has set up standards for Lawn Seed and when these blends are used a fine lawn is assured. We are licensed to offer these blends which are: Gold Seal; certified to be of the highest quality; Blue Seal of high quality; and Red Seal; of good quality. We also offer a GOLD SEAL ALL-BENT FORMULA for putting or bowling greens, SHADY PLACE for deeply shaded areas, TERRACE SOD for steep embankments and a special formula for Poor or Sandy Soils.

We also present two blends where price is a larger consideration; ELM TREE and EVERGREEN. These are both excellent blends for competitive purposes and will prove satisfactory for the average lawn. They simply do not contain as large a percentage of the finer bladed, more desirable grasses nor is their purity quite as high as in the State Seal mixtures. We also list a complete variety of all separate turf grasses should you desire to grow these alone. We invite your questions and problems.

We solicit inquiries from builders and contractors who require special blends for unusual conditions or whose problem is the necessity for a quick green cover on rather poor soil. If you are building a new home, ask your contractor to specify HART'S SEEDS for your lawn—because a fine lawn always adds to the value of your property.



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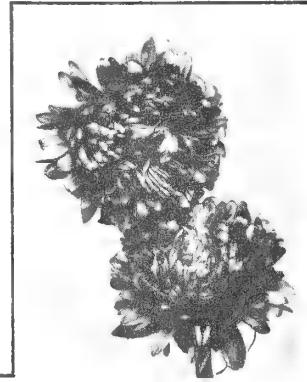
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Deep Rose				
Crimson		Flesh Pink		
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		Lavender	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
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EARLY BEAUTY

		Purple	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
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Crimson		Shell Pink		
Deep Rose		White	.40	1.25
Mixed			.30	1.00

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		Pink	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
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Shell Pink		White		
Coppery Rose		Purple		
Light Rose		Red	.35	1.25
Mixed			.30	1.00

PAEONY FLOWERED OR GIANT MAMMOTH

		Deep Rose	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
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Flesh Pink		Purple		
Peach		White	.50	1.75
Mixed			.45	1.50

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		Apple Blossom	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
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Deep Rose		White	.60	2.00
Mixed			.50	1.75

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Procumbens .15 .40

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Giant Flowered .30 1.00

Giant Rust Proof .45 1.50

ARCTOTIS

Hybrids .45 1.50

BALSAM

Camelia Flowered .20 .50

Bush Flowered Mixed .65 2.50

Bush Flowered Torch .75 2.75

CALLIOPSIS

Dwarf .15 .45

Tall .15 .45

CALENDULA

Balls Orange .25 .75

Orange King .20 .60

Sunshine .25 .75

Lemon Queen .20 .60

Radio .20 .60

Campfire .20 .60

Orange Shaggy .20 .60

Mixed .15 .50

CANDYTUFT $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.

Hybrids Mixed .20 .60

Hyacinth White .20 .60

CARNATION

Marguerite .45 1.50

CENTUREA

Blue Pink .25 .90

White Red .20 .60

Mixed (Cyanus) .20 1.50

Jubilee Gem .45 .90

Imperialis .25 .90

CELOSIA CARISTATA

Dwarf .40 1.40

Tall .35 1.20

Glasgow Prize .60 2.00

CELOSIA PYRAMIDALIS

Flame of Fire Pkt. .20

CELOSIA PLUMOSA

Pride of Castle Gould .45 1.50

Mixed .35 1.10

CELOSIA CHILDS II

Mixed .30 1.00

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Flame .20 .60

CLARKIA

Mixed .20 .60

COSMOS

Sensation .25 .90

Early Flowering .20 .70

Doubled Crested .85 3.00

Klondike Orange Flare .25 .75

CORN

Squaw or Indian .15

DAHLIA

Double .85 3.00

Cactus Flowered .125

Coltness Mignon .75 2.25

Unwins Dwarf Giants .85 3.00

DIANTHUS		1/4 Oz.	Oz.	PHLOX		1/4 Oz.	Oz.	COBOEA SCANDENS		1/4 Oz.	Oz.	
Diadem (Single)		.20	.60	Drummondii		.25	.90	Cathedral Bells		.20	.70	
Royal (Double)		.20	.60	Cuspidata		.25	.90	CYPRESS VINE		.15	.45	
Chinese Double		.20	.60	Gigantea Art Shades		.40	1.40	GOURDS				
Madam Butterfly		.50	1.75	Shirley Single		.15	.50	Small Decorative		.15	.30	
Splendens		.45	1.50	Shirley Double		.20	.60	Large Decorative		.15	.30	
DIDISCUS				Paeony Flowered		.20	.60	KUDZU VINE		.20	.70	
Blue Lace Flower		.20	.60	Flanders		.15	.45	MORNING GLORY				
DIMORPHOTHECA				American Legion		.20	.70	Japanese Imperial		.10	.30	
African Daisy		.30	1.25	PORTULACA				Heavenly Blue		.20	.70	
ESCHSCHOLZIA				Single		.25	.90	Scarlet O'Hara		.30	1.00	
California Poppy		.15	.50	Double		.50	1.60	Cornell		.25	.90	
EUPHORBIA				RICINUS				EVERLASTINGS				
Snow on the Mountain		.15	.45	Gibsonii			.10	ACROLINIUM		.15	.50	
GAILLARDIA				Red Spire			.10	CHINESE LANTERN		.30	1.00	
Single		.15	.45	Zanzibariensis			.10	GOMPHREMA				
Double		.15	.45	SALPIGLOSSIS		.35	1.25	Globe Amaranth		.15	.50	
GODETIA				SCHIZANTHUS		.20	.70	HELICHRYSIUM		.20	.60	
GYPSOPHILA				SALVIA				LUNARIA (Honesty)		.20	.70	
Baby's Breath		.15	.45	Splendens Bonfire		.35	1.25	PERENNIALS				
KOCHIA				America		.50	1.75	ALYSSUM SAXATILE		.20	.70	
Mexican Fire Bush		.15	.45	SCABIOSA				ANCHUSA ITALICA		.15	.50	
LARKSPUR				Pkt.	1/4 Oz.			AQUILEGIA (Columbine)				
Giant Imperial		.20	.60	Giant Hybrids		.20	.70	Mrs. Scott Elliott		.75	2.50	
LOBELIA				Blue Moon		.25	1.25	Chrysanthia (Silver Queen)		.90	3.00	
Crystal Palace		.20	.60	STOCKS				Coerulea (Rocky Mountain)		.90	3.00	
LUPIN				Dwarf Ten Weeks		.20	.70	ARABIS (Rock Cress)		.20	.70	
Giant King		.25	.80	Improved Bismarck		.60	2.00	BELLIS PERENNIS				
MARVEL OF PERU				Beauty of Nice		.60	2.00	English Double Daisy		.30	1.00	
Four-O'Clocks		.15	.45	SUNFLOWER				CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell)				
MARIGOLD				Mammoth Russian			.10	Medium Single		.15	.50	
African Dwarf		.15	.50	Dwarf Chrysanthemum			.15	Medium Double		.25	.90	
African Tall		.15	.50	SWEET PEAS				Calycanthema (Cup & Saucer)		.30	1.00	
French Dwarf Double		.25	.90	Ambition — Rosy Lavender				CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM				
French Dwarf Single		.20	.60	Capri — Silver Blue				Shasta Daisy		.45	1.50	
French Tall Single		.20	.60	Cherio — Cerise				COREOPSIS (Lanceolata)		.15	.50	
Royal Scot		.25	.90	Elstree — Bright Pink				DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS				
American Beauty		.75	2.75	Flagship — Navy Blue				Hardy Garden Pinks		.20	.70	
Early Sunrise		.60	2.25	Olympia — Purple				DIGITALIS (Foxglove)		.25	.80	
Guinea Gold		.25	.90	Prince of Orange — Deep Orange				DELPHINIUM				
Yellow Supreme		.25	.90	Royal Scot — Bright Red				Hollyhock Strain		.90	3.00	
Sunset Giants		.45	1.50	Tangerine — Light Orange				De Luxe Hybrids		.80	2.75	
Ferdinand		.60	2.00	White				Belladonna		.50	1.75	
Crown O'Gold		.35	1.25	Pkt. — 10c; Oz. — 25c; 1/4 lb. — 90c				Bellamosum		.50	1.75	
Harmony		.25	.90	Fine Mixed		.10	.20	GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)				
California Sunshine		.50	1.75	Ruffled Mixed		.10	.20	Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)		.25	.90	
Chrysanthemum Flowered		.60	2.00	Fantasy Mixed		.10	.20	Paniculata		.15	.50	
Miniature		.30	1.00	TITHONIA, Pkt. 20c			.60	HIBISCUS (Mallow)		.20	.70	
MIGNONETTE				VERBENA			.25	HOLLYHOCK				
NICOTIANA				WALLFLOWER			.20	Single		.20	.70	
Crimson Bedder		.75	2.75	ZINNIA				Double		.35	1.25	
Hybrids		.20	.65	California Mammoth				Triumph		.50	1.75	
NASTURTIUMS				Light Rose Pink				LATHRYRUS LATIFOLIUS				
Tall		.10	.15	Yellow White				Perennial Pea		.20	.65	
Dwarf		.10	.15	Orange Deep Scarlet				LINUM PERRENE				
Double Mixed		.10	.15	Violet Deep Rose		.45	1.50	Blue Flax		.15	.50	
Golden Gleam		.10	.15	Mixed		.40	1.25	LUPIN POLYPHYLLUS		.15	.50	
Scarlet Gleam		.10	.15	Dahlia Flowered				MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS				
1/4 lbs. 50c				Light Rose Purple				Forget-me-not		.35	1.10	
PANSY				Bright Rose White				POPPY				
Bedding Mixture		.25	.90	Orange Yellow Primrose				Oriental		.40	1.50	
Roogli or Swiss		1.00	3.50	Deep Scarlet Gold				Iceland		.50	1.75	
Engelmann's		.75	6.00	Bright Red Dark Red				PENSTEMON (Bearded Tongue)				
Giant American		1.50	5.00	Light Yellow Lavender		.45	1.50	Sensation		.70	2.25	
Special Market		.80	2.75	Mixed		.40	1.25	PYRETHRUM PAINTED DAISY				
PETUNIA		Pkt.	1/8 Oz.	1/4 Oz.	Lilliput				Gypsophila (Pincushion Flower)		.25	.90
Hybrid Mixed		.10	.50	Pastel Shades				Caucasica		.70	2.25	
Elks Pride		.20	4.00	Scarlet Gem				SWEET WILLIAM				
Rosy Morn		.10	.60	Mixed				Single		.15	.50	
Snow Queen		.10	.60	Fantasy				Double		.20	.70	
Howard Star		.10	.60	Crown O'Gold				FLOWER BLENDS				
Rose of Heaven		.10	.60	Pastel Tints				Cut Flower Mixtures		.15	.40	
Topaz Rose		.10	.60	Mixed				Scattergarden	"	.15	.40	
Flaming Velvet		.10	1.25	Harmony or Scabious				Childrens	"	.15	.40	
Balcony		.85	1.60	Autumn Tints				Perennial	"	.25	.90	
Nana Compacts Mixed				Mixed				Rock Garden	"	.30	1.00	
Velvet Ball		.25	2.00	Navajo or Gaillardia Type				Climbing	"	.15	.40	
Pink Gem		.10	.60	Linearis				Everlasting	"	.15	.40	
Martha Washington		.25	3.75	Cupid								
Giant Flowering				CLIMBING VINES								
Giants of California		.25	3.75	ALAMO or MILE A								
Dwarf Ramona		.25	5.00	MINUTE								
Ruffled Monster		.25	5.00	BALLOON VINE								
Maximum Double				CANARY BIRD FLOWER								
Fringed				CARDINAL CLIMBER								

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In return for this favor we will inclose a few packets of flower seeds with your order.

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safe an

or Grass

All goods are sold under the general conditions stated in our price list, we guarantee safe arrival of your order. Please remember, we **do not pay the postage** on Peas, Beans, Corn, Onion Sets or Grass Seed, unless your order amounts to more than \$20.00.

Kind of Vegetable	Avg. % Germ. 1 Yr.	Avg. Life Year	No. of Seeds per Oz.	Seed for 100	Seeds for Given No. Plants	Time to Grow Before Field Transplanting	Plant for Forcing	Planting Date-Seed	Field Rows	Inches Between Rows	Inches Apart In Row	Depth Plant Inch	Days to Harvest	Relative Time Needs	
Asparagus Seed	80	3	1250	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 lb.-12000	—	4/1 -5/15	16-24	3-6	1	4 yr.	Very High		
Asparagus Roots	—	—	—	50 Roots	9680	—	—	4/1 -5/15	36-48	18-24	6-10	3 yr.	Very High		
Beans—Bush	85	3	60-75	1 lb.	60 lbs.	—	—	5/1 -8/1	24-30	2-4	1-1/2	45-70	Medium		
Beans—Pole	85	3	50-75	1/2 lb.	30 lbs.	—	—	5/1-6/1	36-48	6-10	1-1/2	75-90	Medium		
Beet-Table	70	4	1500	1 oz.	1 oz.-2000	3-4 wks.	2/1-3/1	4/1 -8/1	12-18	1 1/2-3	1/2	50-75	Very High		
Beet-Mangel	70	4	1200	1/2 oz.	6-8 lbs.	—	—	5/1 -6/1	18-36	4-6	1/2	90-95	Very High		
Beet-Swiss Chard	80	4	1100	1/2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	—	—	5/1 -6/1	24-30	4-6	1/2	50-75	Very High		
Broccoli	80	4	10500	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.-5000	6-8 wks.	2/1-3/1	4/1 -7/1	12-16	1/2	65-100	High		
Brussel Sprouts	75	4	6500	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.-3000	6-8 wks.	2/1-3/1	5/1 -6/1	24-36	1/2	95-120	Medium		
Cabbage	80	4	8500	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.-4000	6-8 wks.	2/1-3/1	4/1 -7/1	14-18	1/2	75-120	High		
Cabbage-Chinese	80	4	7000	1/4 oz.	3-5 lbs.	1 oz.-3000	6-8 wks.	2/1-3/1	4/1 -7/1	12-16	1/2	75-120	Medium		
Carrot	70	3	27000	1/4 oz.	6 oz.	1 oz.-2000	6-8 wks.	2/1-3/1	4/1 -7/1	18-24	1/2	75-120	Very High		
Cauliflower	75	4	10500	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.-3000	6-8 wks.	2/1-3/1	4/1 -7/1	24-36	4-8	48	Very High		
Celery	65	3	75000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.-9000	9-12 wks.	2/1-3/1	5/1 -5/15	30-40	6-8	1-1/2	60-90	Medium	
Corn—Sweet	85	3	125	1/2 oz.	12 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -6/15	48-60	12-36	1-1/2	60-75	High		
Cucumber	80	5	1000	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1 oz.-100 Hill	5-7 wks.	4/1-5/1	5/1 -6/15	18-24	6-10	1/4	175-210	—	
Dandelion	75	4	35000	1/2 oz.	5-6 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -7/1	24-30	18-24	1/2	90-120	Med.-High		
Egg Plant	65	4	5000	1/4 oz.	6 oz.	1 oz.-2000	8-10 wks.	3/1-4/1	5/15-6/1	12-16	1/2	—	—	—	
Endive	75	5	15000	1/2 oz.	4.5 lbs.	1 oz.-7500	5-6 wks.	3/1-4/1	4/15-7/1	18-24	1/2	55-65	—	—	
Kale	75	4	7500	1/2 oz.	4.5 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -7/15	24-36	18-24	4-6	55-65	—	—	
Kohl Rabi	80	3	8000	1/2 oz.	4.5 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -8/15	18-24	3-4	1/2	Winter	—	—	
Leek	80	2	9000	1/2 oz.	4.5 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -5/1	18-24	3-4	1/2	45-75	Very High	High	
Lettuce	80	5	16000	1/4 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1 oz.-8000	5-6 wks.	3/1-4/1	4/1 -7/25	16-18	1/2	85-95	High	Low	
Muskmelon	80	5	1200	1/2 oz.	2-3 lbs.	1 oz.-50 Hill	5-6 wks.	4/1-5/1	5/1 -6/1	72-84	48-60	1-1/2	150-200	Very High	
Onion Seed	75	2	200	1 oz.	4.5 lbs.	1 oz.-6000	5-6 wks.	4/1-5/1	4/1 -5/1	18-24	3-4	1-1/2	90-100	Very High	
Parsley	65	1	17500	1/2 oz.	3-4 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -8/1	12-18	4-6	1/4	120-150	—	—	
Parsnip	85	1	5600	1/2 oz.	4.6 lbs.	—	—	4/15-5/1	18-24	3-4	1/2	Medium	Medium	Medium	
Pea	65	3	90	1 lb.	90 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -5/1	24-36	2-3	1/2	60-75	High	High	
Pepper	80	2	4000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.-1500	8-9 wks.	3/1-4/1	24-36	18-24	3-4	1/2	65-90	Medium	Medium
Pumpkin	80	4	100	1/2 oz.	4.5 lbs.	3/4 lb.-100 Hill	8-9 wks.	3/1-4/1	5/15-6/1	84-96	60-72	1-1/2	110-120	High	High
Radish	85	4	3500	1 oz.	12 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -9/1	12-14	1-2	1/2	24-30	—	—	
Rhubarb Roots	—	—	25 Roots	3000	—	—	—	4/1 -9/1	48-56	36-48	—	2 yrs.	High	High	
Salsify	75	1	4500	1 oz.	7.8 lbs.	—	—	4/15-5/1	20-24	2-3	1/2	60-75	—	—	
Spinach	70	3	3000	1 oz.	12 lbs.	—	—	3/1 -9/15	14-18	3-6	1/2	40-50	Very High	Very High	
Spinach-New Zealand	70	3	350	2 oz.	15 lbs.	—	—	4/15-5/1	48-56	36-48	1-1/2	60-90	Very High	Very High	
Squash-Summer	80	4	300	1 oz.	3.5 lbs.	1/4 lb.-100 Hill	5-7 wks.	4/1-5/1	5/15-6/1	42-48	60-72	1-1/2	55-65	Medium	Medium
Squash-Winter	80	4	125	2 oz.	2-3 lbs.	1/2 lb.-100 Hill	7-9 wks.	3/1-4/1	6/1-6/10	72-84	60-72	1-1/2	100-120	Medium	Medium
Tomato	80	3	7500	1/4 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.-3000	7-9 wks.	3/1-4/1	5/15-6/1	40-60	36-48	2-4	65-90	Medium	Medium
Turnip	85	4	10000	1/2 oz.	1-2 lbs.	—	—	4/1 -8/1	12-18	4-6	4-6	80-110	—	—	
Ruta Baga	85	4	10000	1/2 oz.	1-2 lbs.	—	—	6/15-7/1	18-24	—	—	—	—	—	

HOW MANY PLANTS TO AN ACRE AT THESE SPACINGS

Distance Apart

No. Plants

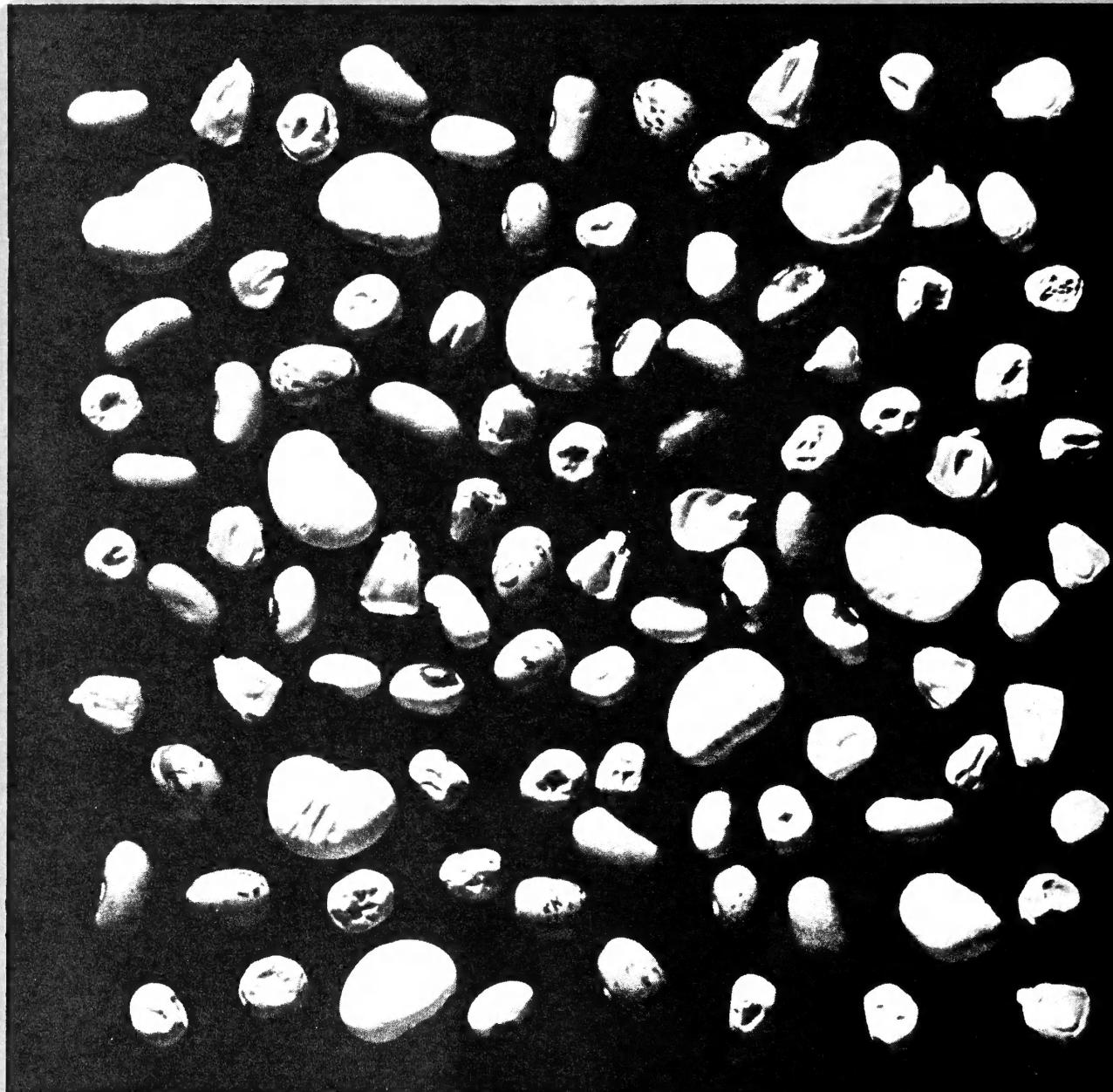
Distance Apart

Approximate number of feet of row per acre at given distances:

Distance Apart	No. Plants	Distance Apart	No. Plants	Distance Apart	No. Plants	Distance between rows:	Feet of row	Distance between rows:	Feet of row
12 x 1 in.	522,720	30 x 16 in.	13,068	43 x 36 in.	3,630	18 inches	2,723	24 inches	21,758
12 x 3 in.	174,240	30 x 20 in.	10,454	48 x 48 in.	2,901				
12 x 12 in.	43,560	30 x 24 in.	8,712	60 x 36 in.	2,178				
16 x 1 in.	392,040	30 x 30 in.	6,970	60 x 48 in.	1,743				
18 x 1 in.	348,480	36 x 3 in.	58,080	60 x 60 in.	5,445				
18 x 3 in.	116,160	36 x 12 in.	14,520	8 x 1 ft.	1,815				
18 x 12 in.	29,040	36 x 18 in.	9,680	8 x 3 ft.	680				
18 x 18 in.	19,360	36 x 24 in.	7,260	8 x 8 ft.	4,356	30 inches	17,427	36 inches	14,526
20 x 1 in.	313,635	36 x 36 in.	4,840	10 x 1 ft.	4,356				
20 x 20 in.	15,681	42 x 12 in.	12,446	10 x 6 ft.	4,356				
24 x 1 in.	261,360	42 x 24 in.	6,223	10 x 10 ft.	4,356				
24 x 18 in.	15,520	42 x 36 in.	4,148	12 x 1 ft.	3,630				
24 x 24 in.	10,890	48 x 12 in.	7,790	12 x 5 ft.	3,630				
30 x 1 in.	209,088	48 x 18 in.	5,445	12 x 12 ft.	3,022				
30 x 6 in.	34,848	48 x 24 in.	4,356	16 x 1 ft.	2,722	42 inches	12,439	48 inches	10,853
30 x 12 in.	17,424	48 x 30 in.	4,356	16 x 16 ft.	1,720	Feet of row			

DEPENDABLE SEEDS for 1941

PLANT
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